THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 120. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS

BY

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHHHHHHHHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH
HHH HHH

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK,

and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEEE
EEEEEEE
EEE
EEE
EEEEEEEEEEE
EEEEEEEEEEE

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYE LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY,

LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLLL

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

MMMM MMMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M M MMM
MMM M MMM
MMM MMM

Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

BBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBB BBB
BBBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBB

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla: its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

OOOO
OOOOOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOO OOO
OOOOOO
OOOO

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLL
LLLLLLLLLLL
LLLLLLLLLLL

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

DDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DDD
DDD DD
DDD DD
DDD DD
DDDDDDDDD
DDDDDDDD

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway, New York, and

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AND ADDRESS OF JUDGE KELLEY AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.—DEPARTURE FOR DANVILLE, ETC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 24.—Judge Kelley arrived here early yesterday morning from Augusta, where he stayed just long enough to receive and take counsel with the leading citizens. Mayor Blodgett, of Augusta, who was a Confederate officer, and seized the arsenal at the opening of the war, met him at the depot and conducted him to the hotel, where he was soon surrounded by a number of gentlemen, some of them ex-Confederate and United States officers, but all equally cordial in their greeting.

General T. W. Sweeney, commanding the post, also called on him. On his arrival at Charlotte, Major Harris, Governor Vance, Captain Lasell, commander of this post; Lieutenant Humbert, 8th United States Infantry; Postmaster Frazier, and several gentlemen who had served in the Confederate army, paid their respects to him and joined in friendly conversation on the condition and prospects of the South. There seemed to be no difference of opinion upon reconstruction under the Military bill. All spoke hopefully of the future and kindly of the negro in his new character of a citizen and voter. The tenor of Judge Kelley's speeches is generally approved of by all parties, while the newspaper riot in Mobile is deplored and condemned.

At 5 o'clock this evening Judge Kelley addressed a meeting, of whom a large majority were whites, in front of the Court House. He was introduced by Mr. Harris, Mayor of the city. On the stand was ex-Confederate General Barringer, to whose brother, Victor Barringer, a resident of Concord, the speaker first referred as one whose correspondence with him after the war, which was published, had done so much good in the North and made him (Judge Kelley) most anxious to visit that vicinity. The speaker continued to say that he had been heralded to them as a breeder of discord between races and interests; but that was not his mission, and if any words he had spoken tended that way they were unconsciously spoken. He came to see how Northern capital could be directed towards the development of Southern resources. Wherever he had gone, except in one instance, he was met with all courtesy and hospitality. It was so in Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia, and in none was he more warmly welcomed than by the General who commanded the Confederate army of Georgia (General Wofford), and the General who commanded a portion of it in North Carolina (General Barringer), now present. He passed carefully over the productions and advantages of North Carolina, which grews all the cereals grown in the North, but in greater richness, its peculiar Southern productions and its vast mineral resources—of gold lying in a belt forty miles wide, besides copper, sulphur, etc. He came to them to talk in family council, after all the sufferings through which both sections had passed, and the doubt in which they both now stood, to see how these resources could be employed, and to ask that the past be forgotten, and as brothers under one flag to combine for the general interest of the whole country. (Applause.) He dwelt upon the educational system of the North as the cause of the superior condition of the laboring classes there, and urged the necessity of a similar system in the South. The laborer in the North who was thrifty, laid by his money to buy a home, and did not spend it in whisky and bad cigars. Remember this, my colored friends; you must get homes, but in order to do so, you must practise temperance, economy, and industry. After referring to the encouragement given to immigration in the North, and the fact that the South had not only discouraged it, but had driven its own white citizens to the Western States, where they could obtain good wages, and have the benefit of the common schools, he said his mission to the South was to invite them to a generous rivalry that all might be prosperous together. Under these dusky skins they would find all the power to do what was done in the North in perfecting machinery, and using it for the relief of human labor. He paid a high compliment to the freedman's schools, and begged of them to embody in their new Constitution a system of common schools for all. When that was done, and they learned to use their own iron instead of sending to England for it, and to manufacture their own cotton, the thousands from abroad who now settle down north of the Potomac would gladly come to North Carolina, and the mechanics who now make the machinery which he saw in their own woollen mill to-day would come here and build the engines and spindles in Charlotte. As to the action of Congress, he said that it had kept faith with the South. Only one State had adopted the Constitutional amendment, and Tennessee was now about to send representatives to Congress. If the other States acted likewise they would all be in Congress soon. As to confiscation, upon that point the South held the whip over themselves, and if the lash was applied it would be by themselves upon themselves. Congress did not intend to enforce confiscation; but if the South rejected the amendment and the Military bill, he could not answer for what measures they might insist upon by being taken in order that a republican government should be preserved. Judge Kelley concluded with a peroration of great brilliancy and force, which was listened to with marked admiration.

At the close of the speech several Confederate officers and other gentlemen who are not so well reconstructed as the soldiers who fought the battles crowded around Mr. Kelley and thanked him profoundly. The Mayor remarked that the speech had done more good for North Carolina than anything which had happened since the war.

The colored band of the city serenaded Judge Kelley at the Mansion House to-night.

Invitations having come from Concord, Salisbury, Greensboro, and Danville, Judge Kelley will speak at all those places, probably concluding his Southern campaign at Danville. He left for Concord by the night train, evidently bearing with him the best wishes of all classes in Charlotte.

ARKANSAS.

PROTEST OF THE LEGISLATURE AGAINST GENERAL ORD'S ORDER PROHIBITING THEIR REASSEMBLAGE.

The following is the copy of a protest of the members of the Legislature of Arkansas against the order of Major-General Ord prohibiting their reassemblage as a legislative body. It is now receiving the signatures of the members:—

Whereas, E. O. C. Ord, Brevet Major-General commanding, etc., did, on the 15th day of April, 1867, direct Isaac Murphy, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, to notify and inform the members of the Provisional Legislature of said State that their reconvening is incompatible with the recent act of Congress called the Reconstruction act, and that they will not reassemble; and whereas, Isaac Murphy, as such Governor, did, on the 26th day of April, 1867, publish an order whereby it was ordered, among other things, that such Legislature was dissolved: Now, we, the undersigned members of such Legislature, will obey the order of General Ord, and will not attempt to meet again as a Legislature, yet we respectfully but earnestly protest against any legal right or power in General Ord to prevent the meeting of such Legislature, and that his order to that effect we claim to be unconstitutional and illegal, as also do we claim the order of Isaac Murphy, based on the request or direction of General Ord as aforesaid. We claim and insist such Legislature was and is in no sense provisional; but the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, created and elected according to the forms of law and the Constitution, and as such had a right to meet at the time to which it adjourned in July next. And we respectfully request General Ord to file this with the papers of this office, to be preserved among them by the proper department of the Govern ment.

VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JUDGE RIVES.

Judge Rivers has written the following letter in reply to the inquiries of the colored people of Charlottesville, Va.:—

RICHMOND, May 15—Messrs. Nicholas Richmond, P. A. Cross, Ossian Johnson, Fairfax Taylor, James T. S. Taylor, and William Brown, Committee.—Gentlemen—Your letter of the 13th inst. has just reached me. Though suddenly called home by the illness of my son, and busy in my preparations for leaving the city, I willingly incur the risks of haste rather than deny you the early answer you request. I would not be considered as a candidate for the Convention. It is a post of difficulty and responsibility, under existing circumstances, that I am far from seeking. I should prefer to be excused from such service; but I would not decline it if devolved on me by the unsolicited suffrage of my fellow-countrymen. As such a contingency may probably arise, I am ready and willing to inform you of such opinions as I have formed on the topics you mention. I am glad to see you recognize the impropriety of seeking "to trammel by pledges or promises your delegate in his official duties," and have therefore limited your interrogatories to certain general objects which you wish to secure. Fully sharing this sentiment, I proceed to respond briefly to your questions in the order in which they are put.

1. I am for securing your electoral franchise by the Constitution, as far as it can be done. But as by the law of England one Parliament cannot bind another; and by our own principles no law can or should be irrepealable, so I hold the sovereign power of succeeding generations or peoples cannot be restrained or fettered by the present; hence an attempt to deprive the people hereafter of power to alter this feature would be entirely vain, and repugnant to the theory of popular government. For your security in this regard you must depend, as we all do for our other rights, upon the guarantees of justice and self-protection afforded by our form of free government through the instrumentality of the ballot-box now in your hands.

2. I am for according to your people all the rights of citizenship, and abolishing in the Constitution and the law all distinctions of civil or political rights founded on race or color.

3. I have been throughout my life the earnest advocate of free schools, and deem it among the first and most sacred duties of the Convention to provide for such a system for all classes of its citizens, to be supported by taxes on property.

4. This matter of the law of ejectment and distress, and the exemption of homesteads, pertains to *legislation*, and not to the Constitution we are to frame. Such enactments now exist, and if they be not equal, just, and adequate, should be amended by your Legislature.

5. All distinctions as to legal rights and the admissibility of evidence, ascribable to the difference of race and color, should, in my opinion, be abolished forever.

6. By "corporal punishment" I suppose you mean whipping, not imprisonment; and as such, this again is a matter of legislation, not referable to the Convention. Crimes and the mode of punishing them should henceforth be the same in respect to all sorts and conditions of men; and subject to this principle, they are, in my view, be well left to the discretion of your lawmakers, without any constitutional provision on the subject.

7. I am for ad valorem taxation, equal and uniform, and against recourse to poll taxes.

8. I am for the ballot.

I have thus answered all your questions, and am, very respectfully, Yours, etc.,

ALEXANDER RIVES.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A ROBBER IN A SECLUDED CHAMBER—A WELL-KNOWN SPORTING MAN ROBBED OF $18,000 AND THEN MORTALLY WOUNDED—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE DEED—AN INEXPLICABLE MYSTERY.

A strange and incomprehensible robbery and attempted murder was perpetrated in room No. 74, in the fourth story of Reynolds' Building, Dearborn street, near Madison, last night about 9 o'clock. George W. Lee, a well-known sporting character in the city, was the victim. On his person, it was alleged, he had had the sum of $18,000 in United States Government securities, all of which was evidently stolen by the perpetrator of the deed.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, the occupants of rooms along the halls on the fourth floor of Reynolds' Block, directly above the main entrance to the building, heard a heavy fall, as if some person was thrown or fell to the floor. Mr. J. W. Bouran who occupies the room No. 72, immediately around the corner of the hallway from room No. 74, in which the bloody affair transpired, distinctly noticed the concussion, but remarked it less. He states that not until after several minutes had elapsed did he suspect that anything out of the way had taken place. Presently he heard agonizing groans proceeding from Mr. Lee's room, and in company with Mr. William Garber, occupying room No. 79, he went to ascertain the cause thereof. The gentlemen found the door of room No. 74 securely fastened. Calling the inmate, who made pause seemed momentarily to increase, they asked what the matter was, simultaneously trying to burst open the door. Finally it was opened, and as it swung back upon its hinges, a man, who was half reclining on the floor, fell back in a state of exhaustion, and Mr. Bouran sprang forward towards the table and lighted an oil lamp standing thereon. A fearful sight met their eyes as the rays of the light illuminated the room. Prostrate upon the carpet lay Mr. Lee covered with blood, his head reclining in a mass of clotted gore just at the entrance to the room, and immediately under the window; he presented an awful spectacle. Assistance was called, and but a few minutes elapsed before Drs. W. K. Emerson and L. A. Winthrop, whose office is in room No. 13 in the same building, were by the side of the injured man. Upon examination, an incised wound was discovered under the left eye of Mr. Lee, two triangular wounds directly beneath that, and his skull was fractured in the left parietal bone. The only explanation which could be forced from the bleeding man was that he had been kicked by a horse, and robbed of $18,000, which he had sewed in the lining of his vest. His mind wandered, and he continually asked where he was.

The apartment, which is a very small one, facing on Dearborn street, was soon filled with officers, the police having been notified, and numerous persons, all of whom had a particular tale to relate with reference to the occurrence. The crowd was dispersed, and, after the wounded man had been placed on the bed in his room, a rigid search throughout the hallways and the apartment was instituted, with the hope of gaining some clue to the mysterious affair. On the wall, just above the spot where lay the head of Mr. Lee, as he reclined upon the floor when found, were discovered several marks. These marks have the appearance of having been made with the sword of a cane, they being triangular indentures, which very possibly proceeded from desperate thrusts with the weapon.

In the centre of the room were several spots of blood. All these strange evidences of an attempt at murder are sufficient to refute the words of the injured man, that he had been kicked by a horse. What evidently led him to give utterance to this statement is, that he had been out riding, and but a few moments previous to 9 o'clock had returned.

At the livery stable of Tilton & Co., Nos. 47 and 49 Wabash avenue, Mr. Lee keeps three fine blooded horses. About half-past 6 o'clock in the evening he took two of them, in order, as he said, to take a ride. He was known to return about half-past 8 o'clock. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until the noise caused by his fall called the attention of several persons to his room. The strangest circumstance connected with this very mysterious affair is, that no footsteps were heard in the hall after the fall was noticed, no door was known to have been closed, and it is believed that no one could possibly have escaped without detection.

The coat of Mr. Lee was found cut in several places, and the left side pocket was ripped open. In this pocket was discovered a wallet containing $700, and some odd change in silver, besides notes, papers, and letters. This undoubtedly had not been touched. His vest was in the same condition as the coat, the pockets being cut open. When questioned as to the amount of the bonds which he had in his vest, as he previously stated, the suffering man uttered, in monosyllables, that it was "all gone—$18,009." Nothing further could be got from him.

Mr. Lee is about 45 years of age, rather stout, and wears iron-grey whiskers, rather closely shaved about the chin. He has relations living in this city, and a wife residing in Haverhill, Massachusetts. About the 1st of May, he engaged the room in which the bloody deed just related took place. Some time ago he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the East. He has always been known as a great horse-fancier, and a sporting character generally. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person.

The matter is wrapped in a deep and seemingly impenetrable mystery, which even time may not solve, should the victim fail to survive his terrible wounds. At the present writing (1 P. M.), the condition of Mr. Lee is pronounced by the physicians to be precarious, and his death is hourly expected.—*Chicago Rep.*, 22d.

—Bishop McGill, of Richmond, has left for Rome.

—The two Senators Morrill have sailed for Europe.

—Ex-Governor Welles, of California, will make New Orleans his home.

—Rosa Bonheur is indignant at the reports that she is insane.

—Morphy, the chess-player, is to take part in the coming Chess Congress in Paris.

—The Rev. George Hepworth will make the address for the Boston Fourth of July.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Commercial Advices to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 25—Noon.—The opening prices of to-day were as follows:—Consols for money, 93¾; Erie Railroad, 39; U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 76.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Noon.—Cotton opens firm, at 11d. for middling uplands, and 11¼d. for New Orleans. The sales will be about 10,000 bales.

Corn has advanced to 39s. 3d. Common Wilmington Rosin, 7s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

From Europe by Steamship.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The steamship Hermann has arrived, with European advices to May 14.

Mr. Walpole has resigned from the English Home Office, but discharges the duties until Mr. Hardy can take his place.

Lord Devon will be appointed President of the Poor Law Board.

The Prince of Wales will remain in Paris ten days.

Luxembourg is to remain in the Zollverein.

King William of Prussia and the Czar of Russia will travel together to Paris in June.

From Panama and South America.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Panama advices of the 14th instant have been received by the Ocean Queen from Panama.

General Olante, the President of the State, had returned from a tour of his province, investigating the state of affairs in all sections. He had met with a cordial reception everywhere.

The ex-Rebel Tucker, who resigned his commission in the Peruvian navy, has been sent by that Government on a mission to the Amazon.

The last news from Peru tends to confirm the belief that the present Administration cannot hold on long, revolutionary outbreaks occurring in every direction. General Castilla anticipated being brought forward again as President, and his return to Peruvian territory was expected.

The latest advices stated that the country was still without an Executive.

The President refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and Congress has passed a provisional law prohibiting the President from appointing any Minister whose conduct has been censured by them.

Prado has been deserted by his former supporters.

The accounts from Chili are but little more encouraging. Though the Administration is strong enough to quell any attempt at revolution, the feeling between the two countries is such that a rupture is only prevented for the present by the Spanish difficulty on hand, and internal disturbances on the other.

The yellow fever has broken out in Guayaquil and Buonaventura, causing great alarm and driving the residents to the interior.

Captain Foster, of the U. S. gunboat Osceola, had obtained the release of the American seamen shipped on the Sago, formerly the R. R Cuyler, who had been forcibly detained on board the vessel.

Australian advices, dated Sydney April 1, and Wellington April 8, had reached Panama.

Clarke's gang of outlaws were still at large, committing depredations. The wine vintage was larger than ever known before.

Parliament was to meet early in June, and a stormy session was expected.

The ship Eastward Ho, from New York, arrived at Sydney on the 9th of March, after encountering an iceberg and suffering so much damage as to make her escape almost a miracle.

The American residents of Sidney had met and passed resolutions that they had no confidence in their Consul.

The celebrated railway case of Bruce vs. the Queen has been settled by Government paying £107,500 in full of all demands for railway contracts.

There has been an increase in the gold yield thus far this year compared with that of last year.

Over 30,000 tons of breadstuffs have been sent to England, and 105,000 tons are available for shipment.

The new settlement of Townsville, in Queensland has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane.

The rebels of New Zealand were being severely chastised.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Conservative Constitutional Convention—Highly Important Provision Adopted, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The State Constitutional Convention has published its propositions regarding the legislative portion of the new Constitution, which prohibits ministers of the Gospel and teachers of religion of any kind from being members of the Senate or House of Delegates.

The Legislature is to sit ninety days, and the first meeting to be the first Wednesday in January, 1868. Attempts to bribe members, or members receiving bribes, are made penitentiary offenses, and incompetency afterwards to vote or hold office. The Governor to be elected next fall. Governor Swann is to serve out his term, and the office of Lieutent-Governor is abolished. No compensation is to be allowed to former slaveholders.

The banks are prohibited loaning money to the directors.

Judge Scott again refused yesterday to take the constitutional oath. His court, therefore, remains uncertain as to legality until Governor Swann decides whether the oath he has taken is legal.

Michael Kelly, an errand boy, 16 years of age, of John Murphy & Co., extensive book publishers, went to the Third National Bank to draw a check for sixteen hundred dollars yesterday. He got the money, and absconded with it.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—The schooner Sarah Fish, Captain Henderson, for Boston, with timber, recently went ashore in the Pocomoke river, in the Chesapeake Bay, during a gale. She was lightened by the discharge of timber, of which she had 150 tons on board. The tug J. R. Staples went to her assistance, but returned to-day for hydraulic pumps, and hawsers, having been unsuccessful in the attempts she made yesterday. She will be off in a few days. She is not insured.

The ship Whampoa, from Callao, with guano, recently arrived in Hampton Roads, sailed this morning for New York, having been ordered there. The captain of this ship was subjected to a severe fine at the Norfolk Custom House, where he entered, on account of not having manifested his cargo as required by law. He paid the fine under a protest, and plead ignorance as the occasion of the neglect.

Hampton Roads is now entirely clear of vessels, the last vessel, the ship Premier, from Bolivia, with guano, for Baltimore, having sailed this morning.

The Opera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Strakosch-Parepa opera season, which commenced last Monday and closes to-morrow afternoon, has been the greatest financial success ever known in Chicago for the same length of time. *Trovatore* was given on Monday, *Norma* on Tuesday, the *Barber* on Wednesday, *Giovanni* on Thursday, and *Don Pasquale* will be given to-night, and the *Barber* to-morrow afternoon. The house has been crowded to overflowing every night, and every seat is sold for to-night and to morrow. The receipts of the week will be fully if not more than $20,000. Parepa's greatest triumph was in the *Barber*. The audience were enthusiastic to the last degree, giving her a perfect ovation and letting loose carrier-doves with bouquets.

Death of a Government Clerk.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Richard C. Washington, Chief Clerk in the Appointment Office of the Post Office Department, died here last evening, aged 64 years.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Burning of Idaho City.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A Boise City telegram says Idaho City was destroyed by fire on May 17. All the main street, from Bear Run to Moore's Creek, including the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., was burned.

New York advices to May 1 have been received overland in advance of the steamer which left on the same day.

Arrived, ships M. Nottebohm, from New York; D. Hasdley, from Baltimore, Celeste, from Sidney; barques Resolve, from Bordeaux, Nottingham, from Sidney, via Valparaiso.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $2@2·10. Legal-tenders, 73½.

The Recent Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The whole number of votes cast for Congressmen in this State on the 4th instant was about 110,000—Democratic, 76,000; Republican, 27,000; Third, 7000. Democratic plurality, 49,000; majority, 47,000. In 1866, the whole vote was 154,014—Democratic majority, 37,944. Duvall's vote, 95,979; Hobson's, 58,035. In 1864, whole vote, 92,087—McClellan, 64 301; Lincoln, 27,786.

Four of the five candidates of the "Thirds" were third in the race. The Fifth District gave Grover 7122; Jacob, 2814; Bullitt (radical), 720. In 1865 it gave Rousseau 5751; Mallory, 4704.

McKee, since his defeat, comes out for the "Nation's Congress Reconstruction of Kentucky, the most disloyal of all the States." Like the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he is now for the "enfranchisement of the Kentucky blacks by act of Congress in order to make a loyal voting majority in rebel Kentucky."

Vessel Struck by Lightning.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Arrived, schr. Martha Maria, of Bangor, Me., from Wilmington, N. C. to the West Indies, with hard pine lumber. She was struck by lightning on the 17th inst., on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, shivering the topmast and mainmast and setting the vessel two feet in the water. The shock prostrated all the crew. Captain S. H. Carle went crazy and died on the 24th inst.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 142 Centre street, occupied by Solomon Houssman, dealer in picture frames and looking-glasses. The damage to the stock is estimated at $20,000, partially insured in various city offices. The damage to the building was $5000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Arrival of Steamships.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived, steamship Etna, from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 11th inst., but have been anticipated.

The steamship Hermann, with Southampton dates to the 14th inst., will be up at 11 o'clock.

The steamship Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, with over 300 passengers from California and $569,000 in treasure.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Chicago and Rock Island, 87⅞; Reading, 100⅝; Canton Company, 42¾; Erie, 39¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 112; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅝; Michigan Central, 104½; Michigan Southern, 86⅝; New York Central 97⅜; Illinois Central, 115⅛; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 103; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 106⅝; do 1864, 105⅞; do 1865, 106¼; do new issue, 106; do, 10-40s, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; do, all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109⅞, sight, 10½. Gold, 137.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour quiet and unchanged; 3000 barrels sold. Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady. Rye quiet; sales of 1800 bushels at $1·72@1·73. Pork firm; New Mess, $23@23·50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

BAKER AND BOOTH.

WHERE WAS THE BODY OF BOOTH BURIED?—A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Dear Sir:—As the question seems to be once more agitated as to whether the individual killed by that hero, Boston Corbett, in the Maryland barn, was John Wilkes Booth, or not; and as General L. F. Baker wishes the public to believe that it was, and attempts to convince them that the body was buried in the manner he so dramatically describes, permit me to offer to the public, through your columns, some information received nearly a year after the hanging of the conspirators, by one on whose judgment I relied, and whose statement I had no occasion to question.

A captain in Hancock's Veteran Volunteer Corps, and who was partly in command of the Washington Arsenal from long before the assassination, and for a considerable time after it, in speaking of the circumstances connected with the tragedy, and among them of the interment of Booth's body, stated what he had admitted could be easily substantiated, and what was well known about Washington at the time, that he, Booth, was buried in the yard of the arsenal quite adjacent to the graves of Payne, Atzerott, Harold and Mrs. Surratt; and, further, that in the winter following, when the first ice had formed on the Potomac, the river was crossed one stormy night by parties from the opposite shore, the arsenal wall scaled, and the body of Booth, or what was supposed to be his body, taken away, they leaving ropes, spades, picks, and ladders, undoubtedly found in the morning, to attest the fact of their being there, and the object for which they came.

It may be asked, How did they avoid the vigilance of the guards? but then, who knows but it may have been a preconcerted thing, and that those in the arsenal were as well aware of the taking away of the body as were those who took it?

I simply offer this information as one more link in the chain of mystery which seems to entwine the darkest and least understood conspiracy of our age.

PROOF OF THE SPOLIATION OF THE DIARY OF BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—So much has been said about the alleged spoliation of Booth's Diary, that every little circumstance connected with the subject will prove interesting to the public and to the agitators engaged in working up impeachment. At the risk of making a sensation, I intend to call attention to a fact which may or may not prove useful to the men who persist in asserting that Booth's Diary was spoliated, notwithstanding the recent authoritative denials. In the *Herald* of May 4, 1865, I find published that part of the Diary written on a separate piece of paper, and supposed by Judge Advocate Holt to have been torn from the Diary. The part referred to was obtained by a correspondent of the *Herald* at the time from a brother of General Baker, the chief detective. I have seen the gentleman who made the copy at that time, and he assures me that he made a literal copy from the original. The two copies differ in so many respects that General Butler no doubt will see enough evidence of spoliation to elevate his spirits once more. In the first place, the paper published in the *Herald* of May 4 is addressed to Dr. Stewart, a medical gentleman, at whose house Booth and Harold are supposed to have stopped for food and advice. It is dated "April 24, 1865," and signed "Stranger." The copy furnished by Judge Holt is addressed to no one, has no date, no signature, and contains many omissions, besides differences in language.

The alterations and omissions are not material, though somewhat remarkable, and it is difficult to discover any useful end they would subserve, supposing them to have been contrived purposely by some one unknown. As published in the *Herald*, two years ago, the paper appeared to be a letter sent by Booth to Dr. Stewart to pay the latter "two dollars and a half," and not "five dollars," for his reluctant hospitality. As furnished by Judge Advocate Holt it is given as a part of the diary itself. The best way to show the importance of the two papers will be by publishing them together. The following is the letter as published in the *Herald* of May 4, 1865:—

DR. STEWART:—

Dear Sir—Forgive me, but I have some little pride. I hate to beg me you for your want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick and tired, with a broken leg, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a condition. However, you was kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the reluctant manner in which it was bestowed, I feel bound to pay for it. "It's not the substance, but the manner in which a kindness is extended, that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof." The sauce in meat is ceremony—meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the enclosed two dollars and a half—though hard to spare—for what we have received. Yours, respectfully,

April 24, 1865. STRANGER.

The following is the paper as furnished by Judge Holt and published in the *Herald* of Tuesday last:—

My Dea (piece torn out). Forgive me but I have some little pride. I cannot blame you for want of hospitality; you know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the reluctance and manner in which (piece torn out). It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony. Meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the enclosed five dollars, although hard to spare, for what we have received.

Most respectfully, from your obedient servant.

In Judge Holt's copy, it will be noticed that in two places it is marked "Piece torn out," and the words "In which it was bestowed I feel bound to pay for it" were left out altogether.—*N. Y. Herald*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, May 25, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. June 7·30s sold at 106⅛, and August 7·30s at 106¼, no change. 99½ was bid for 10 40s; 109¾ for old 5-20s, and 111¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼@102.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, a slight decline; and Minehill at 58, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 33 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics sold at 31½; and Commonwealth at 61, an advance of 1. 121 was bid for First National; 104 for Fourth National; 154 for Philadelphia; 54 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 107 for Kensington; 55½ for Girard; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30; 51 was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 136⅝; 1 P. M., 137, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....s5	51½	100 sh Read R.....s5	51¾

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 7-30s..Je	105⅝	20 sh Comw'lth B	61
$3000 Pa 6s, 3d series.c	102⅛	100 sh Reading.....c	51⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93⅝	do.....trf	51¾
$4000 Lehigh 6s '84	98¾	75 sh Penna R	56
$1000 Leh Val 6s	91	11 do..s5wn	51
8 sh Minehill R	58	100 do.....s60	50¾
100 sh Read R.....c	51·50	20 do..s5wn	51

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; do, 1862, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅝; do., 1865, new, 106@106⅛; do 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99⅝; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105¾@105⅞; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1864, 118¾@118⅞; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do., December, 1864,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Scent of Blood.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Wendell Phillips tells the public that he don't agree with Mr. Horace Greeley as to Jefferson Davis. That is stale news. Had he been able to set forth some practical measure or course of action as to which they two *ever did* agree, his card would have been more instructive. Since our inability to agree is evidently chronic, we can imagine no reason for obtruding it upon public attention.

Messrs. Phillips and Greeley were alike quickened into decided, aggressive hostility to slavery by the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy at Alton, more than thirty years ago. From that hour, Mr. Greeley has steadfastly sought to work with and through such powerful interests and influences as could be made to do anti-slavery work; while Mr. Phillips has endeavored to render the anti-slavery idea antagonistic and antipathetic to all others. As the Yankee observed of his neighbor, "He has winning ways to make people hate him." We do not care to quarrel with this disposition. We only insist on being allowed to go our own way.

When the Texas conspiracy to "give a Gibraltar to the South"—that is, to slavery—came to light, we felt it our duty to labor for its defeat through the election of Henry Clay over James K. Polk, the avowed annexation candidate. Mr. Phillips took a different course, and thereby secured the triumph of Polk and annexation. When the Nebraska scheme for slavery extension was broached, we fought that with the strongest weapons at hand; thus helping to elect the House which chose N. P. Banks its Speaker. So when we fought and beat the atrocious Lecompton bill, Mr. Phillips stood off throughout, insisting that Abolitionists should not vote. In 1860, we did our best to elect Abraham Lincoln, whom Mr. Phillips opposed and denounced as "the slave-hound of Illinois." In 1864 we supported and Mr. Phillips opposed Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

At last, it seemed that we should be afforded the pleasure of agreeing with Mr. Phillips. He is a zealous adversary of capital punishment, as we are; and we mistakenly supposed his opposition based on principle. The Rebellion being crushed, we understood Mr. Phillips to say that there was not virtue enough in this people to hang Jeff. Davis and enfranchise the blacks; and as he deemed the latter by far the more important, he was opposed to executing Davis. Heartily concurring in his conclusion, if not in his premises, we really fancied he might forego abusing us for several weeks thereafter; but we were mistaken: he is consistent in opposing us at the expense of all other consistency, and is not ashamed to stultify his past teaching by such talk as the following:—

"The fawning spaniel is no emblem or teacher of forgiveness. The survivors in the Army of the Potomac—the men who remember McCook, Memphis, Fort Pillow, and the murders of Belle Isle—will read this act in a different and redder light. They will resolve to settle their own wrongs the next time, and prevent being cheated by law. When, during the war, soldiers found that guerillas and other Rebels, their hands dripping blood, had only to take the oath and get immediate liberty, they did not learn the Greeley lesson to forgive murderers; they simply brought in no prisoners. No arrests were reported at headquarters; only rumors reached it of men shot in the attempt to bring them in. We think our baffled boys in blue will lay up some such lesson from this occurrence, in case they have another call to arms.

"To beat down law does not always mean that you set up Christianity; it sometimes makes room for anarchy. Towards that gulf Mr. Greeley calls the nation to take the first step, and himself leads the way."

—Such language from those who believe and feel thus is rendered respectable by its earnestness; from Wendell Phillips, it is hypocritical and infamous. He panders to mob passions for the gratification of his own. We leave him to that remorse which calm and reflection must engender.

Horace Greeley and Jefferson Davis.

From the Nation.

The expressions of feeling called forth by Mr. Greeley's performances at Richmond last week, have been sufficiently strong and sufficiently numerous to warrant us in saying that, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to Mr. Greeley's motives, there is none at al as to the repulsiveness and inexpediency of his conduct. The majority of the Republican papers ascribe his apperrance as Davis' first bondsman to a love of notoriety which has been growing on him for some years, and which now finds expression in one way, and now in another. They appear to think that, having achieved as an editor all the distinction within his reach, he sighs for the possession of some odder title to fame, and wants to connect his name with some startling political monstrosity, or "curiosity," as his friend Barnum would call it; that he has the craving for participation in any character in practical life by which so many men of eminence as thinkers and scholars have been afflicted, and not being able to secure it in the ordinary conventional channels, seeks it through the "sensational." Others explain his course by ascribing it to still lotjier and more daring ambition, and support their theory by an elaborate and highly entertaining analysis of his character, which we have neither the space nor the inclination to reproduce. The examination of men's motives is a difficult and delicate task, which even the most skilful hand can hardly perform without doing injustice, and it is tolerably certain that no revelations which the chemists of any party are likely to make about Mr. Greeley's mental or moral composition shake the faith of the farmers in him. Partly owing to his long and faithful devotion to the great principle of freedom, partly to the plainness, directness, and bluntness of his style, and partly to the innocent expression of his face, he has secured a hold upon the confidence of the agricultural population which nothing short of downright betrayal of the cause to which his life has been devoted will weaken, so that even a large proportion of those who are most disgusted with his kindness to Jefferson Davis will not ascribe it to low motives. He might do worse things than this, and yet find himself popular in the "unpaved districts."

But we do not need to show that in bailing Jefferson Davis he was actuated by any purely selfish motives in order to prove him guilty of that kind of blunder which, when committed by a man in his position, deserves almost as severe punishment as if it were a piece of sheer baseness. He would and probably will defend himself by saying that the first necessity of the country at the present moment is peace and reconciliation, that Davis was no more guilty than the rest of the Rebels, that the war was in reality only a rough mode of deciding between two contending principles, that no good purpose can now be served by punishing anybody, and that the sooner we can lead the South to forgive and forget the better will it be for all parties, and that there is no better mode of doing this than having a prominent anti-slavery man like himself help to get the chief of the Rebellion restored to liberty.

Now, this is a statement of just half the truth. The restoration of peace and harmony between North and South is no doubt of great importance, but the means taken to secure it is of just as great importance. If there be anything which the press, the pulpit, the prayers, the hymns, the speeches, the conversations of the North have been emphatic in affirming during the last six years, it is that the late war was not merely a contest for empire, as Earl Russell called it, not merely a struggle to settle a political difference, but a struggle between moral right and moral wrong. It was on this special ground that the invectives hurled against France and England were justified. These countries were told over and over again, that were the war simply a war for the Union we should neither ask nor expect their sympathy. It was not to be expected that they should greatly care whether the North American continent was covered by one political organization or by two. To Frenchmen and Englishmen the American flag, from a purely political point of view, was no more than the Brazilian or Paraguayan flag.

We took far higher than political ground. We said that the Rebellion was an immoral enterprise, conceived and carried out not by mistaken men, but by bad and unscrupulous men, animated by corrupt and selfish motives, and determined to gain their ends at whatever cost or suffering to others. We said, too, that not only was the enterprise immoral, but that the means deliberately employed to ensure its success was inconceivably wicked, and involved the commission of the foulest crimes—perjury, treason, murder, and robbery. Nowhere has the deliberate villany of the Confederate leaders been more uproariously exposed than in the columns of the *Tribune*, and in fact it is this very villany which has been always used by Mr. Greeley as a reply to the statement that the South voluntarily seceded from the Union, which he has always maintained stoutly she had a right to do.

It was, therefore, not solely because the South sought to leave the Union, but because she sought to leave it by vile means, for vile ends, that we invoked the sympathy of the civilized and enlightened world for the North. We said justice and humanity and truth, and not the Union only, were at stake in our struggle, and that the place of all good men, whatever their political creed might be, was on our side. If anybody wants proof of all this, let him take up the files of the *Tribune* during the last six years, and read the leading articles. The struggle being now over, Mr. Greeley sets us the example of going to the South not to relieve the sufferings of our late enemies—for this as Christians we are bound to do; nor yet to assure of forgiveness and peace—for of this everybody sees the wisdom; but of testifying to them, by unasked and officious politeness, by offer of aid in escaping the legal consequences of their transgressions, by, in short, the usual marks of sympathy, esteem, and respect—for this is what is meant by bailing a man out of jail when you have no personal acquaintance with him, and he neither asks nor needs your aid—that there has been nothing in their conduct to offend our consciences or lower them morally in our estimation. In other words, when Horace Greeley went down to put his name on Davis' bond, he said to all the world, "I, the most prominent representative of Northern feeling and opinion, who have had, perhaps, a larger share than any other man in bringing about the struggle which has just terminated, do hereby declare that my opinion of you, Jefferson Davis, is higher than ever it was; that I see in you simply an unfortunate enemy; that I look on your course during the past four years, your slaughterings, starvings, hangings, your spoliation, your railings and threatenings, as simply parts of the process for settling an honest difference of opinion; that you have done nothing and said nothing and sought nothing which a good and pure and high-minded man might not do and say and seek; and that the denunciations of you and your cause on moral grounds with which the Northern press, and my own paper the foremost, have been filled during the war, were all gammon, the wretched, frothy rhetoric, 'all sound and fury, signifying nothing,' which we editors make our living by producing and selling; that when Northern preachers prayed for God's blessing on our arms they prayed for the divine interposition in a game of pitch and toss, in which the right was on neither side; and that when Northern young men went out to fight, as they believed, for something nobler and holier still than either flag or country or laws, they fought and died under a sentimental delusion. You and I are too old to be humbugged in this way; as 'practical men,' we know that in cases of this kind the masses have to be kept up to the fighting by fine words, but that war is simply a means of settling the construction of legal instruments, and that when all is over nothing is more natural than that the leaders should embrace, as you and I do, over the fresh graves and amidst the ruined homes."

We have, as our readers know, opposed all forms of persecution of the South. We have objected to confiscation and to the infliction of every other penalty not clearly called for to secure peace and good order. But, then, we believe in such a thing as national dignity, national self-respect, and national conscience; and we say that a decent regard for these things makes Mr. Greeley's performances at Richmond—all except his speech, which was able and sensible—simply detestable, and calls for a more emphatic reprobation than they have yet received, although we have no doubt whatever as to the intensity of the disgust with which the public generally regards them. No man could in private life go on for years accusing another of fraud and perjury, and pursuing him with the utmost rigor of the law, and then, when he had got judgment against him, invite him to his own house and treat him as a valued friend, without degrading and debasing himself; and what we need, of all things, is the application to the national conduct of the rules of honor and decorum which regulate the conduct of men in private life.

None of us dare offer as an excuse for taking a criminal to our bosom the excuse which Mr. Greeley offers in effect for fraternizing with Davis, that there was more money to be made or comfort to be enjoyed in this way than by marking in our demeanor towards him our opinion of his morals. Mercy we might show him; assistance in rescuing him from suffering we might offer; but those marks of esteem and confidence which are reserved for honorable misfortune we dare not bestow on him; morality, justice, and decency would forbid it. Of the value of these feelings in the conduct of national life, in keeping alive the public conscience, in cherishing a healthy public opinion for the support of the law, the preservation of a high standard of public and private morality, of a high sense of the worth of character, Mr. Greeley appears to have no conception, nor, we are sorry to say, have a very large proportion of the loudest bellowers amongst our reformers. It is this which accounts in part for the worship of such heroes as P. T. Barnum, because he happens to be an anti-slavery or temperance man, and for the practice of applying the foulest epithets to and accusing of the most disgraceful conduct men whom the revilers and accusers meet the next day and salute with as much cordiality as if nothing had happened. Nobody who knows how strong is the reflex action of language and of conduct on mind, can doubt that the prevailing tendency to treat moral offenses as matters which ought not materially affect our own intercourse with those who commit them, and to treat our denunciations of them so much rhetoric, and nothing more, helps to make our sense of right and wrong somewhat less acute, and to lower our estimate of what we owe to our own honor. It is not very long since a notorious embezzler of the public funds was entertained on his return from an exile which he had passed as a fugitive from justice, by a company which included a high officer of police and the chief justice of a court of record. Similar examples of the same debased and debasing indifference to the effects of crime on character, and to the desirableness of supporting in our conduct the lofty doctrines which we all spout from platforms or publish in books or newspapers, may every day be witnessed; but Mr. Greeley has achieved the distinction of offering the world one of the most striking and very conspicuous of them all.

Congress and the South—The Reconstruction Scheme a Finality.

From the Times.

"Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty?" "Who authorized any orator to say that there would be no confiscation?" "By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they (the Southern States) will be admitted?" Such were the interrogatories with which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens assailed the declaration of Senator Wilson, addressed to the Virginians assembled near Hampton Roads—that "there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elected Union men." According to Mr. Stevens, this declaration is not warranted by the acts or the intentions of Congress. There are, he says, many things to be done before the restoration of the South can be perfected, even if it comply with the terms already prescribed. General Butler entertains the same opinion. And Wendell Phillips insists that for seven years the South must remain in the purgatory of military government, regardless of its compliance with the conditions laid down by Congress.

The Republican party, however, has decided that Senator Wilson's promise was timely and proper and shall be adhered to, and has disclaimed responsibility for the threats of the small minority represented by Messrs. Stevens, Butler, and Phillips. The Republican journals, with scarcely an exception, have repudiated Mr. Stevens' interpretation of party purposes and opinion, and have ratified Mr. Wilson's assurance as essential to the maintenance of the party faith. Mr. Speaker Colfax, addressing the Union League Club of this city, presented the same view of the question. Congress has pledged itself, he said in substance, to admit the South if it comply with the requirements of the reconstruction measures; and to disregard that pledge, on any pretext whatever, would be an act of perfidy which no party could survive. Senator Frelinghuysen echoes the statement. The law as it stands, he contends, "presents the finality of reconstruction," and by it Congress and the country must abide. It is not necessary to swell the roll of individual testimony upon the point. The proof is overwhelming that Mr. Wilson uttered the resolve of his party, and that the menaces which his words have elicited are confined to an inconsiderable though noisy faction.

Official evidence is furnished by the address of the Union Congressional Republican Committee to the Southern people, of which no less decided a radical than Mr. Boutwell is the reputed author. This document explicitly disavows the Stevens programme of "mild confiscation," and other punishment. The measures now before the South are declared to be "measures of beneficence and restoration, and not of revenge or punishment." They are designed not to keep the South out of the Union, but to secure its restoration "in the spirit of justice, and upon the basis of equality." The conditions prescribed are represented as intended only to secure equality and safety, and the penalties contemplated are limited to "the small class of Rebels who are excluded from office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution." Freedom of speech, a free press, and a system of free schools are adverted to as results to be achieved, as far as possible, through the action of Congress—we presume in determining the sufficiency of the local guarantees to be provided by the State Conventions. The main reliance, however, it is confessed, "must be upon the wisdom and virtue of the people of the respective States," and these the Congressional Committee seeks to conciliate by an affirmation of the friendly purposes and spirit of the law-making power.

The "measures of justice" set forth in the address as essentials of restoration to the Union are an acceptance of universal suffrage "as the basis of political, educational, and industrial prosperity and power," and the establishment of a system of education, irrespective of race or color. It is to these, probably, that the Committee refers when it reminds the Southern people that their proceedings in regard to reconstruction are subject to the supervision of Congress. The steps indicated in the law touching the machinery of reconstruction are understood to be preliminaries to the establishment of republican government according to the views of Congress; and we accept the results specified by the Committee as the criteria by which the sufficiency of local action will be judged. If this supposition is correct, the South can offer no reasonable objection to the standard erected by the Washington Committee. It simply affirms that the South will be required to conform to the change produced by emancipation, so far as to recognize the political equality of all, and the duty of providing for all the educational facilities which have contributed so largely to the prosperity and moral power of the North.

A third result is pointed at as desirable, though confessedly coming within the category of subjects which must be left to "the wisdom and virtue of the people." We refer to the suggestion that the large landowners of the South should stimulate and facilitate the acquisition of small freeholds by the more thrifty of the freedmen. The address is, in this respect, especially significant as a disclaimer of the "mild confiscation" policy of Mr. Stevens. For the suggestion that the planters should furnish these incentives and facilities implies a recognition of their right to dispose of their real property as to themselves may seem best. When the Committee reminds them of their interest as well as their duty in the premises, it is plain that no purpose of confiscation is entertained. *That* has been made manifest by the country, and it is satisfactory to find the Congressional Committee thus distinctly acknowledging the fact. As to the suggestion itself, its wisdom is apparent, and we apprehend that the planters will not be slow to act upon it, when the more pressing difficulties of their situation shall have been overcome. It is a proceeding which many influential journals are advocating as a measure of industrial economy, and a means of inducing the immigration, which, next to peace and money, is the great want of the South.

The feature which most detracts from the moral weight and dignity of the address is that relating to the reciprocal obligations of the freedmen and the Republican party. It is undeniably true that that party, having made itself responsible for the emancipation of the slaves, is constrained by every consideration of duty to secure for them the elementary guarantees of civil and political freedom. But it does not follow that the service in question gives to the Republican party any claim upon the political support of those who were formerly slaves. Whether the newly enfranchised race shall vote with the Republicans or with the anti-Republicans is a question in no manner affecting the right or wrong of the reconstruction process. And it is to be regretted, we think, that the Committee should expose a statement of the policy of Congress in reference to the restoration of the Union to the misapprehension and prejudice which a partisan appeal must necessarily excite. The error is as great on the part of the Committee as was the error of that other Committee which commissioned Judge Kelley to preach Radicalism to Southern audiences.

Aside from this defect, the address is opportune and will be useful. It is the nearest approach which is possible to a pledge in behalf of Congress to adhere to the military reconstruction scheme as a finality. In this respect it is a conclusive answer to the vaporings of the anarchists and the misgivings of Southern politicians.

The Republican Party and the Negro Vote—The Latest Radical Manifesto.

From the Herald.

The address to the Southern people of the Union Congressional Republican Committee, is a document that may well give us pause in pursuing the thread of reflection upon the troubles of reconstruction. It is intended to point out to the Southern people what will be the consequence if the radicals are disappointed by the Southern vote. It is a warning. Indications have not been wanting that the negro vote may yet prove a delusion to the Republican party—that the party will not find through Sambo's new privileges that royal road to continued and supreme power that certain leaders look for. Eagerly sought for, clutched at with an avidity that has already caused some to overreach themselves and lose their balance, violating the proprieties of politics, what if it should be a will-o'-the-wisp, after all? What if, having tempted men from the broad, direct way, and mired them up to the lips in all the uncleanness of partisan struggles, it should finally be only a deceit of the political atmosphere, and not the grand prize they counted upon gaining? Then it must be shown, intimates the Committee, that the Military bill is not a finality. Then we must adopt some new plan that will give us in reality the effectual control we expected that bill would give us.

We may safely estimate the whole present vote of the South at twelve hundred thousand in round numbers. One-third of this is the negro vote, and thus the white voters of the South will outnumber the negroes fully two to one. Upon any just system of reconstruction, therefore, the political power of the South will be still overwhelmingly in the hands of the whites, and the radicals can have no hope to gain any point by the nigger vote except through a division of the white vote. But the prospect for such division is so dim that radicals hardly hope for it. Indeed, the very prospect that they will secure the united negro vote renders it the more improbable that there will be any division of the whites. The steps taken to secure the negro are driving the white man into inevitable opposition. It is certain that the negroes can only be rallied on a platform upon which the white men cannot stand. Extravagant promises have been made by Republican orato s, and if they are not kept it is an absolute certainty that the nigger vote will be demoralized and scattered; if they are kept, if there is any step towards keeping them, the Republicans will scarcely poll a white vote in any Southern State. The bad policy of the Republican party, the headlong precipitancy of its frantic leaders, have placed it in such a false position on the great subject of reconstruction, that its promises to the negro are threats to the white man; and these threats have driven the white man hopelessly beyond the radical reach. A prominent Republican in Virginia sat on a jury with five negroes, conscious that his refusal would have been political capital for the Democrats; but he is now openly repudiated by the adherents of his dusky fellow-jurors, his republicanism being of too mild a type for their violent taste. His proposal for a platform on which whites and negroes can stand side by side is scouted as a treason to nigger interests. It is the same in the whole South, the law prevailing, as in allI revolutionary times, that there must be no moderate measures.

Having thus consolidated its black vote—and by the same steps consolidated the white against it—and finding this latter far the largest, the next bad step of the Republican party will be to repudiate the settlement it has already made, in so far as it involves the white vote. It will throw overboard the plan involved in the Military bill on the day when it becomes certain that the votes given to white men under that bill will be cast against it, and overbalance the nigger vote. "The Republican party," says this last programme of the Republican committee, "desires the restoration of the Union only on such terms as shall render it impossible to involve the country in sectional strife." Ballot-box victories against the radicals in the South will indicate, therefore, a condition that will render a restoration of the Union not desirable to that party. In order to have an assurance of a political millennium, says the same document, "there must be coöperation of the races;" and not only that, but this coöperation must be "upon the principles which prevail in the North, and to which the Republican party is fully committed." The point of which is, that if the Southern white men do not "coöperate," if they do not vote with the niggers, they shall not vote at all, so long as the radicals can prevent it. It is not enough for Southern whites to return; but they must return on their knees—they must come in Republicans or stay out; for at the last moment, when the South has, as it supposes, done all that is required, and comes to Congress for admission, then "Congress must be satisfied that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities." Congress will not be so satisfied, it is clear, unless these "majorities" are for radical power.

And what must be the result of all this? Radical extremists have hounded the niggers to their side of the line and driven the whites to the other. And now comes a party intimation that if the whites persist in their refusal to bow down there shall be a new upturning—all that has been done shall be undone; what has been settled shall be unsettled; the whites shall be disfranchised, at least, and, if necessary, their property shall be handed over to the niggers. Republicanism must remain dominant at any cost. The result of such policy and such an intimation must be to stimulate, to intensify, to hasten an inevitable reaction over the whole North—to give purpose and vitality to that rising sentiment of the American people that already weighs the necessity of repudiating these reckless, ruinous leaders, who would sacrifice every interest of the country, every aspiration of the people, every principle of right and justice, before the Moloch of party.

Greeley and Beecher.

From the World.

On the 30th of August, last year, Henry Ward Beecher wrote an able and rousing letter favoring the restoration policy of President Johnson. That letter stirred up as great a commotion in Plymouth Church as Mr. Greeley's signing the Davis bonds has in the Union League Club. But Mr. Beecher did not stand to his guns. He got frightened; quailed before the storm; wrote an equivocating letter affecting to explain the former one, but really recanting it. Several months afterwards, at the Southern Relief meeting in Cooper Hall, he made a ranting abusive speech, out of harmony with the occasion, as a means of redeeming his reputation and reinstating himself in the good graces of the sons and daughters of vengeance. This craven retreat destroyed Mr. Beecher's influence as a politician and his estimation as a man of moral courage. The country then saw for the first time that he dared not stand by his judgment against the clamors of his associates, and thenceforth he ceased to be regarded as a moral force. He was degraded to the rank of a fluent contributor to public amusements. He has been beaten as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, running behind his ticket in his own city, and is now seeking reputation in a new field as the compeer of Sylvanus Cobb in writing bad novels for the New York *Ledger*.

Whether Mr. Greeley will not also be cowed by the fiendish vindictiveness of his party, we shall not undertake to conjecture; but thus far, at least, he has evinced no want of pluck. Pluckiness is a very popular quality in whomsoever exhibited, from a game-cock up to a statesman. It was to his prompt, inflexible, and somewhat irascible courage more than to any other great quality, that General Jackson owed his boundless influence. But not many men are endowed with this high quality, although numbers are tempted to simulate it. Mr. Beecher assumed its tone and language so long as it won him plaudits, but the very first time he was ever put to the proof by finding himself opposed in quarters where opposition was inconvenient, he showed that he was no more a Luther than an actor who struts his little hour on the stage is a Cæsar. President Johnson also has used some bold language, but never having supported it by any bold acts, he has failed to win that strenuous admiration which signal exhibitions of moral courage never fail to evoke. Whether Mr. Greeley's defiance of his assailants is genuine firmly bottomed pluck, and he possesses the toughness of moral fibre that no obloquy or isolation can unstring, cannot be decided till this quarrel has made further progress. He may not be put to any serious proof, for a tempest in such a teapot as the Union League Club cannot be regarded as anything very serious. But if, as we suspect to be the case, the Club should prove to be a fair representative of the average intelligence and magnanimity of the Republican party of the United States, the consequences which Mr. Greeley may be called to confront will be altogether more formidable. A party which upholds and applauds such a ribald old fiend as Parson Brownlow, and is striving to spread a tyranny like that he exercises in Tennessee all over the South, cannot differ much in spirit from the Union League Club; and if Mr. Greeley should find this whole acrid, vitriolic party "scowling" upon him from every part of the country, it will *then* be seen whether his bold words are anchored in a strong and courageous nature. His vessel behaves well in a squall, but are its timbers solid enough to ride out a gale? Is he merely opinionated and wayward, or is he a man of genuine and immovable strength of character, a man whose courage will always stand as the robust yokefellows of his convictions? His future estimation with his countrymen will depend upon his going through this ordeal with the same intrepid vigor with which he enters it. He has taken his stand so defiantly, that, if he gives any symptoms of flinching, his friends and enemies alike will judge him the mere sport of circumstances, and his influence will be prostrated forever. He has our good wishes, both as standing in the foremost rank of the editorial profession, and because magnanimity is a virtue for which it is creditable to suffer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 20tf THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, May 3, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

5 10 25t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 18, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

5 16,1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,

5 21 tuthslot Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on —— inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz.: on the line of Fifteenth street, from Brandywine to Green street, thence westward on Green street to Fifteenth street, and one on the line of Third street, from Coates to Brown street, these to be two feet six inches in clear diameter. Also, one of three feet in clear diameter, on the line of Huntingdon street, from the connection with the Emerald street Sewer to the east line of Jasper street, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1856.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

5 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 23, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 3 1f JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1625 MARKET Street.

5 18 8w4t* N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 5 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH — EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION—THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—The Convention assembled at 5 o'clock, the hour to which it stood adjourned.

The resolution of the Rev. Dr. Watson upon the Freedmen's Commission, pending at the adjournment of the morning session, was taken up and adopted.

The Committee appointed to report upon extending the sessions of the Diocese reported adversely, and were discharged.

The report of the Committee in reference to the claims of the Diocese of Pittsburg upon the Diocese of Pennsylvania, was called up by George M. Wharton, Esq.,

The Committee state that the claims were based upon the supposed right to a portion of the Episcopal or Clerical fund. An examination of the matter had failed to satisfy the Committee that the claim is well founded, and they asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Schetky moved that it be the duty of each clergyman, on Advent Sunday or some of the Ember Days, to preach a sermon calling the attention of the people of his parish to the need of the Church for young men for the ministry, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Spear offered a resolution to the effect that the Board of Diocesan Missions be authorized to issue a periodical containing statements in regard to the work. Adopted.

The Convention resolved to meet on the second Tuesday of May next, in St. Andrew's Church.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Dr. Howe, Chairman, for the impartial manner in which he had performed his duties.

The Rev. Mr. Wadleigh, of Williamsport, and Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Wilkesbarre, were placed upon the Committee on the Division of the Diocese.

The Committee were instructed to confer with the Bishop and report thereon. This motion elicited considerable discussion, in which Rev. Mr. Cummings, Dr. Hare, Mr. G. M. Wharton, and others participated.

It was moved to lay the motion on the table, and upon it the yeas and nays were called. The motion to lay on the table was lost. Of the clergy 36 voted for and 50 voted against; of the laity 14 voted for and 17 voted against.

Mr. Welsh moved to amend by the insertion of the word "recommended," instead of "instructed," which was carried.

The original resolution was then carried.

After the usual religious services the Convention, at 8 o'clock last evening, adjourned *sine die*.

SLIGHT FIRES.—A slight fire occurred at No. 1315 Alder street, in the Twentieth Ward, yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, caused by a child playing with matches.

The roof of a lager beer saloon, on Second street, above Dauphin, in the Nineteenth Ward, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. It originated from sparks from an adjacent foundry.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the house No. 1713 Carlton street, in the Fifteenth Ward, was slightly damaged by fire.

The alarm of fire about eleven o'clock last night was caused by the partial burning of the office at Wood's woollen mill, at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets. The fire originated among some yarn, and the damage done was trifling.

At the Academy of Music last evening during the performance of Mrs. Lander's *Elizabeth*, an alarm of fire was raised. There were some eighteen hundred people in the house, the entire lower portion and the balcony being filled. The last act of *Elizabeth* had begun, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, when some one in the upper tiers cried out "fire," and instantly the audience were on their feet, some of them starting for the door. Peremptory demands to "sit down," from a few cool people—ladies as well as gentlemen—restored order. The actors had the good sense to immediately resume the play, and the panic was over happily without any one being hurt. It is well to state that the alarm of fire came from the street.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION.—The Commission appointed by the Legislature to superintend the building of a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, held an adjourned meeting yesterday, John Welsh, Esq., President.

Mr. Spering, President of Select Council, stated that in consequence of the action of Councils referring the subject of the constitutionality of the act under which the Commission acted to the City Solicitor, he thought it advisable to withdraw from the Commission until that question was settled.

Mr. Kneass, the Chief Engineer, who was present by invitation, presented several plans of [illegible] a bridge, and one showing the arrangement of streets on the west side of the river; also such details as would enable any one to put in proposals for the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Dropsie submitted the following:—Resolved, that the centre line of the bridge shall be located as follows:—From a point in the south line of South street, 350 feet from the westerly side of Sutherland avenue, to the intersection of south side of Locust street with the southerly side of Darby avenue, in accordance with plans submitted by Chief Engineer. Which was adopted.

Mr. Wetherill offered a resolution, that the Committee on Plans submit the width of draw of proposed bridge to the Board of Surveyors for approval. Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE KELLEY HOMICIDE IN CAMDEN—CONVICTION OF THE PRISONER.—The jury in the case of Davis Kelso, who was charged with killing William Kelley on the 5th of February last, and whose trial has occupied since last Tuesday, after remaining out about half an hour last evening, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This is the first verdict of the kind that has been rendered in Camden county, and for once, if the prisoner is not pardoned, Sheriff Sharp will have a disagreeable duty to perform.

Allen C. Scovel, Esq., conducted the case on behalf of the prisoner, and addressed the jury for three hours and a half; but the case was so strong against Kelso that, notwithstanding the earnest appeal in the prisoner's behalf, the jury felt justified in rendering the verdict they did. Richard S. Jenkins summed up the case on the part of the State, completely overturning the theories advanced by the counsel for the defense.

Judge Woodhull delivered an elaborate charge to the jury.

Great interest was manifested in the result of the trial, and when the verdict was rendered the prisoner seemed to realize, for the first time, the heinousness of his course.

The principal part of the evidence for the State was given in last Tuesday's TELEGRAPH.

HOTEL KEEPERS VS. THE LIQUOR LAW.—Yesterday afternoon, a large meeting of German hotel and saloon keepers was held at Ladner's Military Hall, North Third street, to take action against the enforcement of the Liquor law. The following named officers were selected to conduct the meeting:—President, F. W. Binder; Vice-President, Joseph Stepnacher; Secretary, William Sepp; Treasurer, L. J. Ladner. After some general conversation, Mr. Bellem moved that a Central Committee be appointed by the President, to confer with a similar committee to be appointed at a meeting of American hotel keepers, to be held at Shinn's hotel, on Broad street, this afternoon. It will be the duty of this joint committee to raise funds to test the legality and applicability of the Liquor law before the Supreme Court. The President appointed the following named committee:—Mr. L. J. Ladner, Alexander McDonald, Louis Geisler, Philip Hohl.

A resolution was passed requesting every saloon keeper in the city to keep his establishment closed next Sunday, and remain closed every Sunday until the Central Committee notify them that the Supreme Court has set aside the provisions of the law. Every ward in the city was represented at the meeting, and one man was selected from each ward to act as a general committee.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows finally adjourned yesterday afternoon. Its next annual session will be held in Pittsburg. The business transacted towards the close of the session was principally legislative.

The Grand Master's appointments for the coming year are:—

Worthy Grand Marshal, Jacob M. Campbell, 523.

Worthy Grand Conductor, Francis M. Rea, 89.

Worthy Grand Guardian, Orin T. Noble, 98.

Worthy Grand Herald, William H. Jackson, 111.

Board of Appeals—John Mason, 6; George Weigner, 553; R. Alexander West, 188; William Carlisle, Jr., 296; Fidel Fisher, 7; William Stedman, 113.

Committee on State of the Order—Past Grand Sire J. B. Nicholson, 160; Past Grand Master Elias Wildman, 5; Past Grand Master William H. Trimick, 52.

Committee on Mileage—John Brown, 154; Charles Moore, 214; John Mullen, 431.

Committee on Credentials—Philip Lowry, 572; Augustus Pfaff, 100; John Hoffman, 174.

Committee of Superintendence—John G. Moxey, 4; William Barker, 133; Darius S. Grissinger, 15; James Berry, 354; James Barrows, 10; Gottlieb Hartung, 106; Gotulieb Schoenemyer, 21; George F. Eorie, 396; Charles Baker, 17; Charles A. Souder, 344; Joseph J. Williams, 155; Charles Summerfield, 58.

Committee on Finance—John B. Springer, 127; John Schell, 110; Thomas Moore, 256; George C. Britner, 11; Edward S. Rowand, 296.

Committee on Printing—Charles K. Neisser, 261; William C. Probasco, 325; Edward G. Millett, 155; Angus Cameron, 317; William G. P. Brinckloe, 19.

Committee on Correspondence—Paul Ketterlinus, 189; Samuel Everbolt, 94; Jacob Snider, 75.

MORE ROBBERIES.—An iron safe in the basement of the Friends' Meeting House, at Fifteenth and Race streets, was opened by some unknown person, on Wednesday night, and a box containing Government bonds and city loans to the amount of $2100 carried off. About $800 worth of the bonds are registered, and will therefore be of no use to the thief. They belonged to Mary Holland, and were the savings of years. A package containing about $30,000 was overlooked by the robbers. The Friends held their convention in this building recently. The fact of the fire-proof being in the meeting-house was not generally known, hence it is something of a mystery how a thief obtained any knowledge of it.

We learn that a somewhat extensive place of business, located in the vicinity of Walnut and Fifth streets, was entered a few nights since, and the fire-proof was forced open and robbed. The great probability is that robberies occur almost nightly in different parts of the city, but as a general thing many of them are never made public, on the supposition that publicity would defeat the ends of justice.

FRACAS NEAR THE PAPER MILL.—Last evening a party of young men got into a fracas in a tavern near the Paper Mill, in Camden. Windows were smashed, chairs broken, and some of the party received black eyes. Two of them were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

WHY DO CONSUMPTIVES pursue a course of treatment which is so notoriously wrong as the old system of medication by the stomach?

GOLD MEDAL RANGE — QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

1. The Range can be easily managed.
2. Both Ovens will Roast or Bake perfectly.
3. It will heat water more quickly than any other Range, either by water-back or log-back boilers.
4. The hot-air fixtures are perfect for heating rooms above.
5. The ashes cannot get out upon the hearth.
6. It is the most economical Range in the market.
7. It is warranted to give satisfaction.
8. It has been widely introduced, and is pronounced superior to any other Range.

To be had only of the patentee,
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 Market street.

OXYGENIZED AIR will cure seventy-five per cent. of diseases which have hitherto been considered incurable. No. 1210 Spruce street.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR—BARTLETT'S PATENT.—As the warm season, with its wants, is approaching, we would again call attention to the superior Refrigerators made and sold, wholesale and retail, by John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, entitled the Polar Refrigerator, the superiority of which consists in its economical consumption of ice, and its undoubted excellence in preserving meats and other provisions the longest period of time with the least expense. We would advise those in want of Refrigerators to call at J. S. Clark's, No. 1008 Market street, and make their purchases.

MALIGNANT SCROFULA can be cured by the use of Oxygenized Air.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

APPLY, before it is too late to restore you, Oxygenized Air. Delays are dangerous.

NEW METHOD OF TOBACCO SMOKING.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotine. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere. P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

THE BLOOD is the life. Oxygenized Air purifies it. No. 1210 Spruce street.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

OXYGENIZED AIR cures throat and lung diseases.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

OXYGENIZED AIR will cure diseases which no other remedy can reach.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

OXYGENIZED AIR is our anchor sheet in pulmonary affections. Oxygenized air.

WARM WEATHER is as welcome to all just now, as is the seasonable clothing offered at the Fashionable Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

ARTERIES convey the life; the fluid filling them should be pure. Oxygenized air.

DR. HARTWELL, No. 1210 Spruce street, is the only physician in the city who practises Oxygenized Air.

CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.—H. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell without reserve, on the premises, No. 1305 Chesnut street, the entire stock of Mantel, Pier, and Oval Looking Glasses, Paintings, etc., the property of F. Gabrylewitz, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, 28th and 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, removing on account of the expiration of his lease June 1, and as the new store, No. 1323 Arch street, will not be completed before November. This sale will afford a splendid opportunity to obtain a good article in this line.

OXYGENIZED AIR is the great blood purifier.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of buyers to the large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

No HEALTHY tissue can be formed if the blood is impure. Oxygenized air.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

OXYGENIZED AIR cures liver complaint.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50, McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

OXYGENIZED AIR cures Dyspepsia.

Ex A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a Suit from $9 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a Suit from $9 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a Suit from $9 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a Suit from $9 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Coat from $4·50 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Coat from $4·50 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Coat from $4·50 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Coat from $4·50 to $30.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Vest from $1·75 to $10.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Vest from $1·75 to $10.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Vest from $1·75 to $10.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Vest from $1·75 to $10.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Boy's Suit for $5 and up.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Boy's Suit for $5 and up.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Boy's Suit for $5 and up.
Ex A a a a a a a a a Boy's Suit for $5 and up.
Ex FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, and the people find them out sooner or later. "a"
Ex If we have the greatest VARIETY and best "a"
Ex ASSORTMENT, the most EXCELLENT styles, the "a"
Ex LOWEST prices, an examination and comparison will quickly decide it. We most respectfully "a"
Ex call for this examination, feeling CONFIDENT "a"
Ex that the people will find they can fully rely "a"
Ex upon our claims being correct, viz:— "a"
1. To have the LARGEST Establishment.
2. To have the LIGHTEST Store.
3. To have the MOST convenient Salesrooms (especially for Ladies.)
4. To have the LARGEST Assortment.
5. To have the BEST made Clothing.
6. To have the LOWEST Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·36 | MOON RISES....morn.
SUN SETS....7·19 | HIGH WATER....6·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada.	May 4
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18

FOR EUROPE.

England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atlantis	New York	London	May 25
Col Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	May 25
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May 25
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Brest	May 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	May —
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	May 25
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	May 25
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Miscellaneous forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Charlotte, Linderstrauss, Cork, via Darien, Ga., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, Bangor, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr L. Frazer, Steelman, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Nicola, Keller, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Robinson, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Camilla, Hurlbut, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Belle, Howes, Providence, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Lynn, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Salem, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr J. D. Buckalew, Robbins, Mystic, do.
Schr Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, Portland, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Dartersport, Connor & Co.
Str R. Willing, Crandill, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mount Vernon, Kirst, New York, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Ironsides, Tapley, 30 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr Sabino, Morrison, 22 days from Curacoa, with salt, etc., to Workman & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, from Newport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerlook.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, from Malden, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from New York, with cement to Pennsylvania RR. Co.
Schr Young America, Clinton, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. B. Bewley & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Robinson, from Boston
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, from Boston.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffries, from Boston.
Schr Nicola, Keller, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, from Boston.
Schr Pauline, Freeman, from Newport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, from Portsmouth.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Marblehead.
Schr J. D. Buckalew, Robbins, from New Haven.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tonawanda, Julius; Zouave, Whitmore; and Jonathan Chase, Chase, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 11th inst.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston yesterday.

Steamship Levant, Arkley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 10th inst.

Barque Velocity, Brander, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Randolph, Payson, for Philadelphia, at Fajardo about 9th inst.

Brig Bloomer, Brown, hence, at Halifax 20th inst.

Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, for Philadelphia, at Havana 18th inst.

Brig Fearnd, Cottrell, hence, at Salem 21st inst.

Brig Neille Mitchell, Dunphy, hence, at Savannah 21st inst.

Schr J. H. French, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 15th inst.

Schr B. B. Jones, Davis, hence, at Savannah 20th instant.

Schr Annie Grieve, Burke, hence, at Halifax 18th instant.

Schr J. Goodspeed, Dart, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Convoy, French, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia at Rockland 18th inst., and sailed 19th.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and as a domestic remedy unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES.
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 25 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 2120 Market street, and by all Druggists.
3 18ths 6m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

CERTIFICATE FROM THE STEWARD OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL.
LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL,
LANCASTER, PA., January 5, 1867.

During an extended experience of three years as Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital and Lunatic Asylum (Institutions which contain from 275 to 300 patients, the whole of whom are under my care), I have had many opportunities of witnessing the medicinal virtues of Mishler's Herb Bitters. As a consequence attendant on the character of such an Institution, the great majority of cases are of a very complicated character, and in most instances are of a hopeless nature. Shortly after my connection with this Institution a very bad case of Physical Debility and general prostration attracted my special attention, and from the reputation which Mishler's Herb Bitters had obtained, I imagined its use would be attended with good results. I caused it to be administered, and found that it fully justified the opinion I had formed of it. The success I had met with in this case encouraged me to still further test it, and I have since used it in a great many cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Asthma, and various other diseases, and invariably with the best results. In many instances, when other remedies had failed, Mishler's Herb Bitters restored them to perfect health, and enabled them to leave the Institution and earn their own living, thus releasing the county from charge for their support. I am therefore convinced that Mishler's Herb Bitters are really what the proprietor calls them, "A certain Remedy" for the Diseases for which they are recommended.

J. O. STEINHEISER,
Steward and Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital.

GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
5 23 6t

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 26 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING —The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S,
Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT,
Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET.
At Wholesale Only [5 16 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 542 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS,
CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES,
AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
5 21 1uths1m5p OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ET
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 2 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 15, 1865; May 22, 1866; May 1, 1867
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 628 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 2 27 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the Institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 50,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from the importers in the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$50,00
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	15,00
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,00
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,00
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,00
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,00
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,50
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Earrings	3,50
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,00
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,00
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,00
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,00
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,50
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,50
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,50
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,00
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,000
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

Fenianism Again.

ANOTHER Fenian campaign is said to be upon the tapis, with Canada again as its objective point. A call is shortly to be issued for a "Grand National Fenian Council," in which the full plans of the approaching campaign are to be discussed, estimates for supplies of war material to be received and considered, and arrangements generally for the grand movement to be made.

Is it possible that the folly of this whole Fenian business, as a military enterprise looking to the forcible overthrow of British rule in Ireland, and especially through an attack upon Canada, is not yet apparent to everybody? Can even Irishmen be duped any longer into supporting such a chimerical, not to say criminal, undertaking? What good results has this Fenian business yet produced? Look at that miserable Canadian invasion of last summer. A few poor Canadian farmers killed, and now a half-score or more of infatuated men wearing out the weary hours of a long imprisonment, having barely escaped the halter by the kind interposition of our Government, are all the fruits it can boast. So, too, of the late attempted rising in Ireland itself; what has it amounted to? There, too, a few victims have been furnished for the prisons, and that is all. Who can show that this whole Fenian movement, from its start down to the present time, has accomplished anything whatever for the cause of Irish liberty? Grant all that is said about English oppression, grant that the object of Irish independence is a noble one, grant all as to the ends to be achieved that the most ardent Fenian can claim, and it does not help the matter any. Many a noble object has been sacrificed by the folly of those pursuing it. *Brains* are needed for success even in a good cause. It is our deliberate opinion that the cause of Irish liberty is being hindered and put back by the follies of the Fenian leaders. We look upon the proposed invasion of Canada as an illegal and foolish enterprise, which, if persisted in, will simply result in putting a few more victims in prison, or perhaps in bringing them to the scaffold. Ireland is not to be liberated by making war upon Canada.

There is just one way for the people to put a stop to these foolish proceedings, and that is to cease giving money to be squandered upon them. What has become of the immense sums already contributed? What have the donors to show for it all? The mass of these contributions are collected from poor men who are unable to afford such gifts. They had much better spend the amounts on their families.

It is time that an enlightened public sentiment was brought to bear upon this business. If the desire is to embroil our nation in a war with Great Britain, we are opposed to any such thing. Our national debt is large enough, and our taxes are high enough, without being still further augmented by a foreign war. The true policy of the United States is a peaceful one. We are in favor of the liberty and enfranchisement of every people, but we cannot fight the world's battles. We have enough to do, just now, to take care of ourselves.

The New Orleans Failure.

THE failure of the First National Bank of New Orleans is calculated to cause great distrust throughout all the country. The revelations made by the ruin of the concern let us into the secret of the management. It would seem that the collapse was owing to its attempt to reconstruct many of the leading Rebel generals. Beauregard, by a note for $40,000 and overdrafts amounting to $72,000, was reconstructed one hundred and twelve thousand dollars' worth. General Dick Taylor, $37,500; General Harry Hays, $20,000; General F. J. Herron, $200,000; Colonel J. O. Nixon, $80,000 worth, and General Wade Hampton and others in considerable sums.

The destruction of the fortune of the venerable Jacob Barker is also secured by the downfall of the First National. It will be remembered that, some time since, Beauregard was elected President of a new railroad in Louisiana. It seems probable that he gave his note to the Bank for the large sum of indebtedness, and, depositing railroad stock as collateral, secured the loan, which will, while aiding the railroad, run the bank into the ground.

THE New York *Herald* has been devoting its energies to investigating the corruptions of the police, and has revealed a number of cases startling in the disgraceful condition of affairs which they reveal. Describing particularly the field of counterfeiting, it sums up its estimate this month:—

"Of the $27,000,000, or thereabouts, of postal currency, about $1,500,000 is in circulation in this city, and of this amount it is estimated that at least one-third is counterfeit. This counterfeit currency circulates as readily from hand to hand as the genuine paper, for it is well executed, and, moreover, according to the testimony of a notorious counterfeiter, the circulation is under the special protection of the police, who are said to have received ten per cent. of the entire issue. This, on the half million of bogus postal currency in circulation in this city, would be $50,000, which is a very handsome blackmail bonus for this single minor 'industry' to pay for a license."

While we do not anticipate such a condition of affairs in our city, yet we think that a casual eye turned upon the doings of the Detective force, might see some things which would prove the system anything but immaculate.

HAS ANY TRAITOR BEEN PARDONED?—The recent decision of Chief Justice Chase in regard to the confiscation of the real estate of an alleged Rebel is of vital interest at the present time. The Chief Justice held that no man was guilty of rebellion until he was convicted, and no man could be convicted until he had been tried by a jury of his peers. This is the literal law in the question of treason, and, viewed in its light, we have really no traitors in our country. The gross negligence of the Government in refusing to bring any to a trial, has really left them all legally innocent, although we all know them guilty. We have in the United States not a single traitor. Not one has been tried, and hence, not one is known to be guilty. In this light another question arises, which has already attracted the attention of jurists. If we have no traitors in the country, could the President grant any pardons? It is certainly logical that if there are no criminals there can be no pardons. Hence it is a very doubtful question whether all the pardons granted are not utterly worthless—as Richelieu says, "Parchments for battledores." The President is not a Pope, to grant dispensations for deeds *in prospectu*. He cannot forgive a man for a crime of which he is not guilty; and as the Chief Justice has decided that there are no State criminals in America, we greatly fear that all the funds paid as retaining fees to the female pardon-brokers will have to be set down by the pardoned Southerners to the profit and loss account.

THERE appears to be no prospect of a general Indian war at present, despite the surmisings of many to the contrary. The Indians, although hostile, are quiet, and the policy of General Hancock in talking them into submission, appears just now to be as successful as he could have desired.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2 00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 fsmrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
OFFER ANOTHER CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND PLAID LENOS, 25 CENTS.
OTTOMAN POPLINS, AND BARATHEAS, STEELS AND BROWNS, 37½ CENTS.
CREPE POPLINS, BLACK AND WHITE, BLUE AND WHITE, BEAUTIFUL, $1·00.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS, NEAT STYLES, 25, 28, AND 31 CENTS.
GRANITE POPLINS, MOHAIRS, AND MELANGES, FOR WALKING AND TRAVELLING SUITS, THE FINEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
STRIPED AND PLAID MUSLINS, JACONETS AND CAMBRICS. 5 7 12t

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

25 CENT LAWNS.

31 cent real French Jaconet Lawns.
Fine display Fast Color Lawns at these prices.
French Organdies in rich designs.

25 CENT GRENADINES.

25 cent Plaid Grenadines, Blues, Greens, &c.
31 cent Plaid Grenadines, all the colors.
Fine stock 31 and 37 Thin Dress Goods.

WHITE GOODS.

White large Satin Plaid Muslins.
Neat Check Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.
India Twills, Swisses, Bishop's Lawns.
Linen Cambric and Long Lawn.
Excellent White Pique, 60 cents.
Berlin Gloves for Ladies and Children.
Veil Barèges, two qualities, all colors.
Veil Grenadines—Blues, Greens, Modes, Browns.
Hosiery—a full stock Ladies', good qualities.
Gents' Half Hose, good Brogans, for 50 cents.
Gents' Hdkfs.—Hemstitched, Hemmed, Colored Border, etc.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Superb assortment Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., single one or dozen, at lower prices than for years.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

LINENS.

Complete Stock Irish Linens, by the yard or piece.
Table Damasks, every grade, from 50 cents to $3·50 per yard.
Towels—some recent good bargains.
Butcher's and Shoe Linens, by the yard or piece.
Pillow Linens—a fair assortment.

QUILTS.

Very cheap now—good time to buy.
$2·50 and $3·00 Quilts, several kinds.
Marseilles Quilts, every size and quality, $3 to $14.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 am th3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Just received, another large lot of the Cheapest and most desirable Goods yet offered this season, at prices that will defy competition.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Those cheap Black Silks we are selling so low attract attention, prices ranging from $1·50 and upwards.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Splendid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Sackings, and Black Doeskin and Cassimere for Mens' and Boys' wear, very cheap.

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces Chene Poplins, yard wide, for suits, very cheap.
20 pieces Mohair striped at 62½ cents, worth 90 cents.
4 cases Lawns, ranging from 20 cents upwards.
1 case French Percales, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
20 dozen Balmoral Skirts, large size, $1·50, cheap.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

A large assortment at reduced prices.
50 dozen Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 37 cents, worth $1.

LADIES, GIVE US A TRIAL.

Drop in and convince yourselves. Our cheap goods and low prices cannot fail to please you. Those who have purchased of us are so well pleased, they want all others to

COME AND DO LIKEWISE.

Our method is evidently becoming popular—ONE LOW PRICE, AND JUSTICE TO ALL.

EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.
P. S.—Another invoice of Kid Gloves. Beautiful shades. Selling off rapidly. 3 9 3m

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

[2 6wamtfrp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
Established in 1853. 3 1 3msp

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
NO. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

BEFORE REMOVING TO HIS

NEW STORE,

NOS. 1012 AND 1014 CHESNUT ST.,

WILL OFFER THE SAME ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, MAY 27,

AT SUCH REDUCTION IN PRICES AS WILL INSURE A GREAT SALE OF THE

DRESS FABRICS,

A LARGE PORTION OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT ONE-HALF THE FORMER PRICES. 5 23 6t

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents,
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 65, worth cents,
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 27½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 14 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality, [10 2z

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
They have ever exhibited, comprising the best and most desirable fabrics for the present season, at greatly reduced prices 5 23 tfrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 6m*

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NO 134 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.

J. MORTON CALE.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Brilliants, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks.
Plain and Plaid Cambric.
Striped and Dotted Swiss.
Full line of Fine White Linen, all prices.
Tucked and Shirred Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen.
Table Cloths, Napkins, and Doylies.
Towels, from 18 to 87½ cents.
Fine lot of Alpacas, from 37½ cents to $1·25.
Domestic and Scotch Ginghams, 25 and 37½ cents.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Domet and All-wool Flannels,
Ballardvale, Gilbert, and Angola.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, Torresdale, Jamestown, and Whitney Muslins.
Best Unbleached Muslins, yard wide, 18 and 20 cents.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Handkerchiefs. 11*

CANVAS MESH
BLACK IRON BARGES,
FREE FROM COTTON, BEST IMPORTED.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

MATERIALS FOR
LADIES' WALKING SUITS
AND
TRAVELLING DRESSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY. [11
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 50c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. C. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
—Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 40 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 9 1m

1810. ESTABLISHED 1810.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM LIVERPOOL,

STEAMSHIP BOSPHORUS,
SHIP TUSCARORA

2010 boxes Tin Plate,
1264 bundles Hoop Iron,
400 bundles Bar Iron,
187 bundles Can Iron,
165 bundles Galvanized Wire,
14 cases Sheathing Copper,
4 casks Fry and Bake Pans,
5 casks Files,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates

BY

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
301, 303, and 305 BRANCH St.,
1 14p* PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½
Nos. 113, 113½ N. NINTH Street, above Arch,
of the late firm of
OWEN EVANS & CO.

Open on MONDAY, from the fire in Church street, the following Dry Goods, bought for cash, ten per cent. cheaper than WET. These Goods are clean and dry, and guaranteed as represented.

1000 yards double-width Brilliants, 12½c., worth 25c.
1000 yards fine Plaid Nainsook, 16c., worth 37½c.
1000 yards White Cambric, 12½c., worth 20c.
500 yards fine suiting Linen 25c., worth 50c.
500 yards fine Linen Bird's-eye, 25c., worth 37½c.
1000 yards fine Bird's-eye Linen, 22c., worth 45c.
350 dozen all linen Towels, 12½c., worth 18½c.
250 dozen all-linen Handkerchiefs, 8, 12½, and 18c.
Also, 1000 yards of soft-finish Jaconet, 20 and 22c., worth 50c.
500 yards fine Nainsook, 12, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
Also, the following Goods, from a large Sheriff's sale in New York:—
500 yards fast-color American Calicoes, 12½c.
500 yards best bleached Muslin, 10 and 12½c.
500 yards best unbleached Muslin, 12½c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.

Plaid Nainsooks, 16, 22, 25, 28, 31, up to 50c.
500 yards fine Figure, 45c. to $1.
1000 yards double-width Black Alpaca, 28c.
Fine double-width Mohair, 31, 33, 35c. to $1·10.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods from 12½c. to $1.
Spring shade of Mohair, at bargains.
Great bargains in Table Linens, from 47c. to $1·10.
500 dozen all-linen Doylies, 9c., cheap.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES CHEAP.

500 yards all-wool Cassimere (must be sold to raise money), 60, 62, 65c. to $1·25.

HOSIERY CHEAP. GLOVES LOW.

Ladies' Hose, 12½c.; full regular, 40c.
Gents' Half-Hose, 12½c.; full regular, 31c.
500 dozen Ladies' Buff Gloves, 25c.
All the new shades of Kent Kid Gloves, $1·15; better than the system Jouvin selling on Eighth street for $1·25.
All the leading makes of muslin 10 per cent. less than Eighth street prices. New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Whitney, Forestdale, Williamsville. Also, the best makes of 5-4 and 10-4 from 21½c up.
We want you all to save money in every purchase. As our motto is never to be undersold, we think the first and surest stepping-stone to fortune is to save a little in every purchase, and the amount will gradually increase, slowly, it may be, but none the less sure. It is the small streams that make the large river; the mighty Atlantic ocean is composed of drops of water; the globe itself consists of grains united; the first cent saved was the foundation of the largest fortune ever made. Get the full value of your money, and save something by buying your Dry Goods at the One-price Store of

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street,
1t Price & Wood's Old Stand.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.

A NEW IMPORTATION
OF SUPERIOR EXTRA FINE AND HEAVY

Double Damask Table Linens.
Table Cloths, two to seven yards long.
Napkins and Doylies to match.
Huckaback, Diaper, and Damask Towels.
Towellings of every description.
Bird's-eye Linen, Linen Lawns.
Soft Heavy Diapers, all widths.
Heavy plaid and figured Floor Linens.
Richardson's, Smyth's, and Dunbar's Linens.
Sheeting and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Furniture Chintzes and Furniture Dimities.
Linen Materials for Dusters and Travelling Suits and Furniture and Carriage Coverings.
White Linen Holland, for window shades.
Fine Gauze Summer Blankets.
Elegant Marseilles Quilts, entirely new styles, with centre pieces, embroidered in colors.
Counterpanes and Blankets, all descriptions.
Gauze and Summer Flannels, all widths.
Embroidered and printed Piano and Table Covers.
Elegant printed and plaid Flannels for Sacques.

Also, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletans; white and colored Mosquito Netting, with Frames complete; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, and Curtain Materials; Window Shades. Also, a department for White Goods, Hosiery, and Staple Embroideries, Domestic Muslins and Sheetings.

Brolaw... ...INGER & ARRISON,
SHEPPARD, VAN ... STREET.
5 25 7t rp NO. 1018 CHESNUT ST...

THE ABBE LISZT AND THE CHICKERING PIANOS.

Two or three months since a friend of ours returned from Rome. Being well acquainted with the Abbé Liszt, he told him of the rumors current in America relative to his proposed visit to that country. The Abbé replied that he feared he should never visit America. He had heard of the terrors of the sea voyage, and dreaded to attempt it. Besides, he would not visit it as a public performer, as he had given up all ambition in that direction. At one time he thought he would go, and give grand vocal and instrumental concerts of a sacred character, the proceeds of which should go to the Church, but that idea he has since abandoned.

"I wished to visit America for two things," said the Abbé Liszt; "the one was to see Niagara and the prairies, and the other to try the Chickering Pianos, of which I have heard so much."

The Abbé was delighted when he heard that Chickering & Sons would send pianos to the French Exposition, and said, "I will go to Paris if only to play upon the Chickering Pianos."—*American Art Journal.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND THIS MORNING.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.—The Conference reassembled at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Bishop Wayman presiding.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the special order was called, and the Conference resolved itself into the Annual Meeting of the Conference Missionary Society, with Rev. Stephen Smith in the chair, and Rev. Elisha Weaver as Secretary.

The roll of members was called, and the members responded with their annual dues of one dollar each.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President.

Rev. William Moore, of Trenton, N. J., was elected Vice-President.

Rev. Elisha Weaver was elected Secretary.

Rev. J. P. B. Eddy was elected Treasurer.

Rev. Jonathan Hamilton offered the following:—

Whereas, There was $200 left in the hands of the Treasurer of the District for the missionary work of the District, and there being no missionary in the District,

Resolved, That the said $200 be loaned to the Book Concern for one year, at six per cent. interest.

The resolution was laid over for the present.

At 6 o'clock, by motion of Rev. Thomas M. Eldrow, Conference took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Last Evening's Session.—At 7 o'clock Conference reassembled, as per adjournment.

The Chairman, Rev. S. Smith, called upon Rev. Jacob Mitchell, who offered prayer.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Joshua Woodlyn, of New York, who in an able and eloquent manner addressed the Conference.

Rev. James Lynch was the next speaker. He urged the support of the missionary cause, because it involved the temporal and eternal welfare of millions. God had lifted, by the gleaming bayonets of loyal thousands, the black curtain of gloom which slavery for over two centuries, hung over our race, and to-day we bask in the sunshine of American liberty. Intellectual power is being developed, and social organization is rapidly progressing. But these blessings might be swept away by a deluge of demoralization. Our only guarantee is the impregnable bulwark of Christianity. To rear that bulwark missionary effort must be carried on and sustained. We must not rest till it is seen girdling the globe and bidding defiance to evil.

The contributions during the afternoon and evening amounted to about two hundred dollars. The meeting at a late hour adjourned.

This Morning's Session.—The Conference met again at 9 o'clock this morning. Bishop Wayman in the Chair. Religious services by Rev. Mr. Lewis and J. Conover.

The case of Rev. Jacob Jay was reported by the Committee. The case being one of debt, and the Committee not being able to agree, they were discharged from further consideration of the subject, and a new Committee authorized.

Rev. Theodore Gould reported the returns of Bishop's allowance, as reported from the several stations and circuits. The amount returned was $595 33. The amount of those delinquent was not stated, in order that said delinquency might, if possible, be cancelled.

The question of the distribution of Missionary money was called up, the question being the resolution of Rev. Jonathan Hamilton to loan $200 to the Book Concern.

A warm discussion ensued, participated in by Revs. Rhodes, Smith, Mitchell, Woodlyn, Gould, Moore, and others.

Rev. W. J. Rhodes moved an amendment by striking out the words "where there is no missionary."

Rev. W. D. W. Schureman, of Baltimore, said he had endeavored to be quiet and respectful, not in any way having interfered with the deliberations of this body, but this missionary question of all others was the one nearest his heart, and the one of all others he came here to advocate.

The Book Concern, it is true, is ours; we love it, and will support it, but we cannot, while our brethren in the missionary work are suffering, and our poor people South perishing for the Word of Truth, we cannot, we will not divert this money, or appropriate it, out of its legitimate channel.

Rev. E. Weaver explained the circumstances that gave rise to the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Rev. John M. Brown addressed the Conference in relation to the duty of the Conference to guard well the missionary funds, and keep it entirely distinct from all other appropriations.

Mr. Rhodes' amendment was put and lost.

The original motion was put and carried.

A motion was adopted, ordering $125 00 to be paid to the F. H. and F. Missionary Society.

A discussion was then held upon the subject of attaching Camden, Delaware, Mission to the Fredericka Circuit.

Rev. Isaiah Taylor said that the question was a delicate one, and he would touch it with a degree of care. He argued that this Conference could hardly be made to understand this question so as to decide in the interest of those people, unless by chance we *happen* to do them good. Motion lost.

Twenty-five dollars was ordered to be paid to Rev. Prince from Missionary fund.

Rev. William Watson, from the Committee on Printing Minutes of last Conference, returns for the sale of said minutes made his report. Rev. Watson also, of District Book Steward, reported the two cent money paid into the contingent fund. The reports were received, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Rev. James Holland reported the condition of the superannuated fund. The report was approved.

Rev. James Holland was elected Treasurer of Superannuated and Preachers' Fund.

Rev. James Lynch, moved that the Conference collections be divided, and that each item be taken monthly, commencing with the Bishop's allowance in the month of July.

The Rev. Lynch ably supported his resolution. The motion was put and lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the time was extended thirty minutes.

Rev. John M. Brown suggested the appointment of a committee to ascertain the entire indebtedness of the Book Concern, and to devise some plan to pay said indebtedness before the next General Conference.

Rev. Weaver offered a motion in keeping with the suggestions of Rev. Brown.

Rev. Weaver's motion was laid on the table.

A motion was adopted to appoint a committee of five on this subject, to report on Monday morning.

Appointments for to-morrow were read as follows:—

Bethel Church—A. T. Carr, 10 A. M.; W. H. Williams, 3 P. M.; Joshua Wood yn, 7 P. M.

Union Church—N. H. Thompson, 10 A. M.; W. D. W. Schureman, 3 P. M.; A. W. Wayman, 7 P. M.

Wesley Church—Hurst street, J. C. Cornish, 10 A. M. William Moore, 3 P. M.; J. W. Smith, 7 P. M.

Zion Mission Church—D. Ridcomb, 10 A. M.; George Wafers, 3 P. M.; Isaiah Tyler, 7 P. M.

Colored Home—No. 540 South Front street, Rev. Peter Gardner at 10 o'clock A. M.

Conference then adjourned.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

THE RESULTS OF A ROW.—In addition to the various political parties which represent all communities more or less, there are constant strivings on the part of the younger portions of the inhabitants to be superior to others in muscular exhibitions and pugilistic encounters. This, in conjunction with an old quarrel, brought on a collision of two youthful bands in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Budd streets. During the melee one of the leaders, Bartholomew Harold, so alleged, struck an opponent on the head with a club, which felled him to the ground. Officer Meoah arrested Harold, and Alderman Swift held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION.—By invitation, Professor John S. Hart has consented to deliver an address on Wednesday evening of next week before the State Sunday School Convention, which will then be in session in this city. The subject, we are informed, is "The Duties of the Superintendent in Opening School," a matter of interest not only to those engaged in Sabbath School instruction, but to every one who occupies the position of a teacher of the young. His practical treatise entitled "Thoughts on Sabbath Schools," which originally appeared in the columns of the *Sunday School Times*, has shown Mr. Hart to be a master of the subject announced for his address.

LAST NIGHT OF "ELIZABETH."—On Monday evening Mrs. Lander will close her engagement at the Academy of Music, which has been one of the most successful ever played in our city. *Elizabeth* will be rendered for the last time, most positively, on Monday night.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE—PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.—The Association met at 9 o'clock this morning in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Dr. Walker moved that the resolutions, offered by him on a previous day, be laid upon the table, which was agreed to.

The Committee on Resolutions presents the following:—

Whereas, The Association of the Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, about to conclude their twenty-first session in the city of Philadelphia, desiring to express their obligations to the Trustees of the various public institutions, and private individuals, who have honored the Association by their polite invitations and personal attentions, do

Resolved, That to the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to the Managers of the Friends' Asylum, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the Association is specially indebted for opportunities to visit the various institutions under their respective control, and that we take pleasure in testifying to the gratification we have experienced in these visits.

Resolved, That the association have been impressed with the continued and remarkable improvements made upon the previous superior excellence of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, which we find, as heretofore, to be the model institution of our country, and an example to those having official relations to similar institutions.

Resolved, That the Friends' Asylum is a most commendable refuge for those afflicted with mental disease, and that its management is still characterized by the same philanthropic spirit which secured for it in its origin and throughout its history hitherto, the confidence and sympathy of a watchful and discriminating community.

Resolved, That the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Almshouse exhibits in its arrangements a disposition on the part of the Guardians of that institution to render it as suitable to its purposes as can be reasonably expected, though far behind some of the best arranged municipal and county institutions for similar classes of the insane.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the House of Refuge, as well as to Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Mr. Joseph Harrison, and to other gentlemen, for invitations to visit their various institutions and manufactories, want of time alone preventing our acceptance of their courtesies.

Resolved, That to Messrs. J. E. Kingsley & Co., proprietors of the Continental Hotel, we are largely indebted for the liberality and courtesy which have secured us unusual conveniences for our meeting, and that we cordially thank them for such consideration.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Ray gave an account of a murder case in Bradford county, Pa., which had just been tried. According to the evidence, the murderer had been subject to epileptic fits, and his relations before him. One of these fits lasted three or four days. When eight or ten years old he had an attack of erysipelas, which produced delirium.

After he recovered from this it was discovered that his mind was affected, his character was changed, and he became very troublesome and very unruly; they could not keep him, and he was sent into the country, and there stayed for a year. Then became back all right.

At a suitable time he became an apprentice at the stone-cutting business, and was very industrious. He worked over-time and laid up money. He was then observed to love solitude. He shunned other boys, and made no acquaintances.

After working at his trade for some time, he came to Pennsylvania, and made the acquaintance of the woman whom he subsequently married. She belonged to a very good family, but was from all accounts a coarse woman. It was evident from the testimony that they did not live very happily together. She was an ambitious woman, and was constantly spurring him on to do something more.

He was irascible, and even very violent in his temper. At one time he received a kick in the face from a horse, and was insensible for a time, and was disabled for some twenty-four or forty-eight hours, but finally he became all right. In 1862 he went to work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but disliking to work by the day, he returned home.

His oldest son, an epileptic, who had been in the army, became very unmanageable, and the father at one time was beaten severely. This incensed him, and he ordered the lad to behave better or leave. This he declined to do.

This may have added sparks to the flame in his mind, and may have had some effect in producing the death of his wife. On his trial three experts, Dr. Butler, Dr. Curwen, and myself, testified that in their opinion he was insane.

Dr. S. Preston Jones, First Assistant to Dr. Kirkbride at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, testified that he was not insane. He was followed by four other practising physicians in the Court, who testified the same.

A verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered by the jury.

Dr. Chapin then read an interesting account of the provision made for the insane in Kings county, showing the extent and thoroughness of its character.

Dr. Curwen said that he merely testified to the case mentioned by Dr. King as to the fact of the man's sanity or insanity. Taking the man's morbid nervous organization, which had been clearly proved on the trial, I thought that he was distinctly insane from the time he left the field, in which he was on Tuesday, the 26th of November, up to the time of his arrest.

Dr. Nicholls then, upon request, gave a detailed account of the insanity of Miss Harris, who was tried and acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of William Burrows. She became very incensed at a gentleman named Collins, who came to see, and finally married, one of the daughters of the lady she was living with, and threatened to take his life, and did actually attempt to stab him, but only succeeded in cutting his clothes.

She was taken to Washington, and the speaker requested to visit her. He found her in a condition not to be trusted. She was acquitted during the speaker's absence from court, and immediately released.

Dr. Pancoast, the President, said it was getting to be a perfect farce. A man takes the life of another; he is tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and is immediately discharged from custody. A man in Wilmington was shot down in the street; the man who shot him was arrested, tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

He was placed in our Asylum, but was taken away in about three months. I think it is our duty to examine this thing dispassionately and carefully, and suggest something that could be adopted by the Court which would prevent this. I think it would be a great public service.

On motion of Dr. Walker, it was resolved that the project of a law be assigned as the first business of the next meeting, and that the Secretary notify the members of that fact in the regular notice of the meeting.

On motion of Dr. Nichols, it was resolved, that the Secretary, when giving notice of the time and place of the next meeting, be requested to urge on members the importance of promptly attending at the organization and remaining with the association until the close of the session.

On motion of Dr. Grundy it was resolved that the President of this association may at each meeting of this body appoint a Standing Committe, to report at the succeeding meeting the progress made during the interval, in providing accommodations for the insane upon this continent, their extent and (when practicable) the plans of such buildings.

Dr. Grundy was appointed said Committee.

On motion of Dr. Brown, it was resolved that Dr. Van Anden be requested to prepare for presentation at the next annual meeting, a statement of the law of New York for the disposal and care of persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity, and the practical objection to any laws of that State affecting insane convicts.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Boston, Massachusetts, on the first Tuesday in June, 1868.

ALLEGED FRAUDS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT INVOLVING $130,000.—Mr. George Mountjoy was this morning arrested by Officer Sharkey, for becoming the voucher for one Mr. John Collins, who had executed fraudulent bonds to the amount of $83,000. Collins had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, on Wednesday last, and charges of the execution of bonds to the amount of $130,000 were sustained. Three bonds were exhibited, on which appeared the signature of Mr. Mountjoy as voucher.

The bonds are as follows:—One for $20,000, dated 20th February, 1867; one for $25,000, dated January 5, 1867; and one for $38,000, dated the 18th of February. These bonds were given for the tax on distilled spirits.

A preliminary examination was held before United States Commissioner Smith, this noon. It was proved that Mr. John Collins, alias Hertford, who was arrested in Chicago, had executed bonds to the amount of $130,000, and presented them at Mr. Samuel M. Zuiick's Office, Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, and there Mr. Mountjoy had signed and vouched as surety for three bonds, amounting to $83,000. The case was continued over until four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and the defendant, Mr. Mountjoy, was held in $16,000 bail to answer.

HEARINGS BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—At the Central Station to-day George Alfred had a further hearing. He was charged with stealing some platina pins from White & Co.'s Dental Depot. A man named Smith was also charged with being implicated in the affair. He took a lot of platina ware to Edward Leslie, at the corner of Dock and Walnut streets, and wanted it reduced in size. Alfred was held in $150 and Smith in $2000 bail to appear at Court.

John Thompson still was charged with stealing two silver-plated spiggots from a new building in De Lancey Place. About $200 worth of them have been taken. The particulars were given in yesterday's TELEGRAPH.

Officer Smith arrested him at Fourth and Chesnut. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE DOG WAR—FULL PARTICULARS.—We are informed by those who, by official authority, have waged war against the dog population of our city, that 134 have been lassoed, and in care of the proper custodians, have been taken to the lock-up. Bail being taken, 39 were let off on condition of future good behavior, while 95 were consigned to the fat tub and bone yard. It is said that these canines observe a decidedly dogmatical disposition; nevertheless, human skill, aided by pullings and blowings innumerable, finally triumph. Since the inception of the anti-dog movement, 263 have been caught, 53 redeemed, and 210 knocked in the head.

FELL DEAD.—This afternoon Alexander Kenney, a farmer, fell down upon the sidewalk at Second and Walnut streets, and immediately expired. The Coroner was notified, and the body taken to the Coroner's office, where an inquest, immediately held, returned a verdict of death caused by apoplexy. The deceased resided in Chester county, and dealt largely in produce, and was also doing business for his neighbors. About $600 was found upon his person.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

ARSON.—William H. Redding, a colored man, residing at No. 2 Barclay street, went to a disorderly house on Lisbon street, last evening, and engaged in a dispute. Faring disagreeably, he stepped up stairs to a room where lay a couple of feather beds, and deliberately set fire to them, hoping by a conflagration to drive the unfriendly inmates from the house. The fire was extinguished. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Butler to answer at court.

LARCENY OF SHEETS.—Elizabeth Burns, who at one time resided with a Mr. Sidney, on Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street, was arrested yesterday for stealing from that place three sheets. They were recovered, and Elizabeth was committed by Alderman Fitch to answer at Court in default of $800 bail.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

ASSAULTS.—James Pattison and Robert Kerrick, both residing in Long lane, were arrested at Tenth and Fitzwater streets for committing an assault and battery upon sundry persons. Alderman Lutz held them each in $800 bail to answer at Court.

THE ATTENTION of our citizens is called to the daily delightful "up river" excursions, on the beautiful steamer John A. Warner, advertised to-day in our columns.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs

WE invite the attention of all to our large and comprehensive assortment of Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys, unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship, to which large additions of fresh Goods are made daily. *Our purchases are all made for cash*, consequently at the lowest prices possible. The advantages we thus secure are apparent to all, and enable us to *guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction in every purchase made of us*, or the SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

FINE CONFECTIONS AT HAINES & LEEDS', No. 906 MARKET STREET.—It would be but a repetition of a long since decided fact to state how desirable and necessary it is to have a supply of exquisite confectionery at any entertainment. It remains to be said where the purest can be found. Haines & Leeds, who succeed Mr. John Hagy, at No. 906 Market street, have entirely remodelled the establishment, which at the present time is not to be surpassed. This they have stocked with candies, confections of all kinds, pastries, and the most delicate of fruits from all climes. Their stock of candies is worth an especial note; they are the purest and most delicious that art can prepare. The pastries are not to be surpassed, and the variety is unbounded, while the fruits are luscious and exquisite. Nothing better can be done than to make a personal examination of Messrs. Haines & Leeds' stock, which will fully demonstrate that it has no superior in the market.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.
A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.
The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise.
The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise.
The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise.
The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise.
The Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise.
Magnificent and costly Presents.
Magnificent and costly Presents.
Magnificent and costly Presents.
Magnificent and costly Presents.
Magnificent and costly Presents.
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, etc.
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, etc.
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, etc.
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds etc.
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, etc.
Legalized by the Pennsylvania Legislature.
Legalized by the Pennsylvania Legislature.
Legalized by the Pennsylvania Legislature.
Legalized by the Pennsylvania Legislature.
Legalized by the Pennsylvania Legislature.
Supervisor's Office, No. 1126 Chesnut street.
Supervisor's Office, No. 1126 Chesnut street.
Supervisor's Office, No. 1126 Chesnut street.
Supervisor's Office, No. 1126 Chesnut street,
Supervisor's Office, No. 1126 Chesnut street.
Supervisor's Office, No. 1126 Chesnut street.
The King of all Gift Enterprises.
The King of all Gift Enterprises.
The King of all Gift Enterprises.
The King of all Gift Enterprises.
The King of all Gift Enterprises.
The King of all Gift Enterprises.

ONLY $1 for one large Photograph or six small cards. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents. Reimer, Second street, above Green, has the rush for these fine gems.

MARRIED.

BUDD—MUSTIN.—On the evening of Thursday, the 23d instant, by Rev. Alexander Reed, Mr. FRANCIS BUDD to Miss NELLIE G., youngest daughter of the late John Mustin, all of this city.

DIED.

HAINES.—On the 23d instant, HABAKKUK HAINES, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Holmesburg, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Millestown.

McCALLA.—On the 25th instant, ELIZABETH MITCHEL, wife of Alexander McCalla, in the 77th year of her age.

PATENT TOOL AND AWL HANDLES, consisting a variety of Tools, all fitting into one handle and a variety of Chests of Tools; also, Boys' Work Benches, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FIRE AND THIEF DETECTORS, combined, with letter or newspaper inlets, which may be inserted into store doors, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TINMEN'S SNIP SHEARS, OF SEVERAL sizes; Soldering Irons, Rivet Punches, Cold Chisels, Wall Nails, Mallets, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18 6p N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST. 3 23 utharp J. G. FULLER.

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET. 5 28] PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. Agents wanted. 5 15 1mrp

TWO NEW BOOKS.

I.

THE RECTOR'S WIFE.

THE RECTOR'S WIFE; Or, The Valley of a Hundred Fires. By the author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," "Lords and Ladies," "Queen of the County," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Bound in Green and Wine Morocco Cloth. Price, $1 50 in paper; or $2 00 in cloth.

II.

AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLE

AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLE. A Tale of Love, Selfishness, and Retribution. A charming story. One volume, Octavo. Price, Twenty five cents.

All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 114p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday, May 28,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following mortgages, given by Samuel Wark and William McCouch to the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company:—
No. 1. Mortgage for $6357, secured by 1337 acres of land in Bethel township Fulton county, Pa.
No. 2. Mortgage for $6000, secured by 802 acres of land in Providence township, Bedford county, Pa.
No. 3. Mortgage for $6086, secured by 1230 acres of land in Howard township, Centre county, Pa.
For account of whom it may concern:—
250 shares Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
For other accounts:—
100 shares Consolidation National Bank.
10 shares Cape May Turnpike Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
10 shares Merchants' Hotel.
$5000 Huntington and Broad Top Railroad Consolidated Bonds.
$200 Baltimore Central Railroad Bond.
3000 shares Tionesta Oil and Lumber Co.
50 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
50 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del.
25 shares Broad Mountain Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
24 shares Second National Bank.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
150 shares Chesnut and Walnut Street Passenger Railway Co.
90 shares West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
28 shares Camden and Gloucester City Turnpike Co., par $25.
50 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (new stock).
Pew No. 13 St. Stephen's Church.
1 share Mercantile Library. [5 25 2t

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOTHS,

3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,

CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,

5 25 13t* PHILADELPHIA.

$100,000 7·30 BONDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL WHARF AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

AT 97 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

DENOMINATIONS, $100 AND $500.

This Company now owns about 2,600,000 square feet of ground on the most desirable portion of the Delaware river front, to be improved for wharves, docks, and warehouses. Philadelphia has not dockage to-day for even one ordinary ocean steamer 250 feet long, drawing 22 feet water, and can make no pretensions to consideration as a seaport until such dockage is provided.

Office of the Company, No. 334 WALNUT Street.

5 25 3t4p T. S. EMERY, PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp

BLANK BOOKS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, 2 1 tuthsmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS. PARTY INVITATIONS. *THE LATEST NOVELTIES.* R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS, 2 1 tuthsmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Cheapest and Best Defense against CLOTHES-MOTHS. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by every Druggist. 1[illegible]

THIRD EDITION

Presbyterian General Assembly.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—In the Presbyterian Assembly yesterday, the report on the Declaration and testimony matter was adopted after a long discussion, by a vote of 206 against 4.

The Committee to whom had been referred the report of the Joint Committee of the two schools on Reunion, made a majority and minority report. The first recommends the adoption of the basis of union embodied in the report under consideration, and the other that the Joint Committee endeavor to secure a definite statement of the doctrinal basis, a provision allowing none but ordained ministers or elders to seats in any church court, and a distinct recognition of the obligation of every Presbytery to be satisfied as to the soundness of every minister it receives.

The Assembly meets at Covington to-day, for the purpose of appointing directors and professors in the Danville Kentucky Theological Seminary.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The State Treasurer yesterday placed $600,000 in the National Bank of Commerce of New York to pay the interest on the Missouri bonds maturing July 1.

Governor Fletcher has accepted an invitation to take part in the political canvass in Tennessee during the summer.

The Vigilance Committee of Johnson county hung Tom Stevens and Morg. Andrews, two notorious outlaws, in Warrensburg, yesterday. They were brought from Kansas on a requisition from the Governor, and taken from the Sheriff by a party of 200 men.

Three farmers of the vicinity of Warrensburg, connected with the band of horse-thieves, have been arrested by the Vigilance Committee and lodged in jail, to await a trial at the next term of the Court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court to-day.

An application was made to the Court for permission to change the name of the "The Nautical and Engineering College" to that of "The Philadelphia Polytechnic College." The petition was urged upon the ground that the name is useful.

This was objected to by the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, commonly known as the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, upon the ground that the petitioners wished to use this name fraudently and without merit, in order to attempt to reap part of the benefit of the word "Polytechnic," by which the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania is so deservedly well known, and to which they have no just claim; the word was appropriated in the first place to the State college, and should not now be fraudently taken away or divided with these petitioners.

Judge Allison took this view of the case, and therefore refused to grant the prayer of the petition.

Again was the quondam case of the Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker et al., brought before the Court. It has been so often reported that a simple allusion to it will recall the whole matter to the minds of the public. The argument of the motion to send back a bill of indictment to the Grand Jury which had been ignored by that body, was begun last Saturday and was continued until to-day. This morning an attempt to resume it was made, but on account of the absence of counsel it again went over.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—The full bench sat this morning to hear the argument of the motion for a new trial in Winnemore's case. Counsel for the prisoner asked a continuance, saying that they had labored under such difficulties that they had not been able to prepare their argument as it should be in a case of such heavy importance.

They had written to persons in neighboring States requesting their attendance to testify as to the prisoner's condition of mind, from whom they had not had time to receive answers. Even this morning they had for the first time received information necessary for the prisoner's defense, but had not yet put it in proper form for presentation to the Court.

Mr. Dwight objected to a continuance with this application, since it was not supported by affidavits of the facts alleged.

Judge Allison in giving the decision of the Court, said that the application as presented to the Court was not so supported as to give a legal ground for continuance; but notwithstanding this view of the case, the Court was disposed to give the prisoner time, and allowed the argument to go over until next Monday week.

Winnemore was sitting in the dock during the whole morning, calm, quiet, and apparently unconcerned. He looks in better health than during the trial, and he was seen to bestow a brother's smile upon the affectionate sister who has been so true and loyal to him through the weary days of his trial.

Thomas Barker, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in the killing of William Johnson, on the 21st of February last.

After reviewing the case at considerable length, and informing the prisoner that he was fortunate in not having been convicted of murder in the first degree, Judge Allison imposed the sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of six years.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 South FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA May 25, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 27th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fourth street, to commence at and intersect the sewer at Fourth and South streets, and to extend southward along the line of Fourth street to a point about forty feet south of the said South street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of 2 feet 6 inches, with such inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claims for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, 5 25 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED. NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS. Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, as our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS. 5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET. JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

CONCERT HALL—HARTZ. CHARLES LEVI.....Manager. MONDAY, May 27, will be produced THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK (the most exciting feat ever witnessed), THIS DAY at 2 o'clock—GRAND MATINEE. Children 25 cents. "THE MYSTERY," A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR, With other Wonders. Doors open at 2. AND EVERY EVENING AT 8. Tickets, 50c. Reserved Seats $1. For sale in advance at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. Doors open at 7½. Steck's Piano, furnished by J. E. Gould, is used at these seances. 1[illegible]

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, the celebrated ballet of THE DEMON DANCE. IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS. Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 5 25

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 6 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cents. Each way, 25 cents. 5 25 3m

TO MINISTERS, STUDENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND OTHERS.—DRS. M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. The most important work of the kind ever published in this country. Vol. 1 now ready. Published by subscription. JAMES K. SIMON, No. 23 S. SIXTH Street. Agent for Philadelphia. Agents wanted. 5 23 3t4p

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Commercial Advices to 2 o'clock This Evening.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 25—2 P. M.—Erie Railroad shares, 39½; United States 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 78.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—United States bonds, 77½.

LONDON, May 25.—Despatches have been received from Cork which state that McElwayne and the other Fenians who have been on trial in that city have been convicted, and sentenced to be hung. O'Brien will next be tried.

Ship News.

BREST, May 25.—The London and New York line steamer William Penn, from New York on the 11th, arrived here late yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—The ship Viscata, from San Francisco February 11, arrived at Cork to-day, *en route* to this port.

The ship Asia sailed from Shields to-day for San Francisco.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Attorney-General's Opinion of the Disfranchising Clauses of the Reconstruction Act.

It is not true, as telegraphed from here, that General Grant was present at any Cabinet meeting when the

NUMBER CXXI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

May.

Monday, 20.—The New York Union League send notice to Horace Greeley that they propose to haul him over the coals, and ask him what night will be convenient. Horace replies to the Club to "pitch in," and be sure and have the pitch hot.

Tuesday, 21.—Brown and Hamill have their sculling match at Pittsburg. After considerable wrangling, by which their row was turned into a row, the referee decided that the Portland man was the better scullion.

Wednesday, 22.—Our friend Horace continues to make political capital out of, and whet his mental tomahawk on the heads of the New York Union League. Having set his blood a boiling, he has no idea of letting it simmer down, so as the bile can be skimmed off.

Thursday, 23.—Discussion between the Mayor and the Committee of Councils concerning the suppression of the liquor traffic on Sundays, the Mayor pleading that he has no legal authority. We hope the Mayor will take a lesson from his old namesake "Michael," and show no mercy to the *bad spirits*.

Friday, 24.—Fire crackers voted down in Boston for the coming "Fourth," and the City Councils recommend the usual appropriation be spent in water crackers instead, as being less liable to go off.

Saturday, 25.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor, after attending the sculling match at Pittsburg, considers that the hardest and most uncertain way of making money is by the use of the scull.

THE SCULLING MATCH AT PITTSBURG.

HORACE GREELEY WANTED TO BAIL OUT ONE OF THE BOATS.

FULL PARTICULARS, ETC. ETC.

Last Tuesday we went to Pittsburg to see the great sculling match between the two muscularian friends, Messrs. Brown and Hamill, and to witness the

TRIAL OF SKILL WITH THEIR SCULLS

in this smoky village. We were told that it and, indeed, as soon as we arrived at our hotel, we thought we had ended the same way. The fogs that envelope the High Court of Chancery are no comparison in their darkening qualities to the fog of this bituminous city. Nothing is clear here, except the general obscurity; that is plain to everybody.

After depositing our carpet-bag in our room at the "Jolly Flat Boat," we called upon the two aquats, and found them both in *fine spirits*,

PRACTISING ON THE "MONONGAHELA"

for their contest on the morrow. We observed the "pulls" of each one, and we thought at the time that the quick pulls of Hamill, if long continued, must defeat him.

We had a little conversation with the gentlemen, and spent some time in examining their sculls, their clavicular and scapular muscles, and felt convinced that either of them would win, if we were their opponent in the match. As we have never succeeded in "feathering" our nest, we are satisfied it must be more difficult to "feather an oar," which our friends say is one of the first things to learn. Brown gave us some little insight into the course of training he has been going through the past week. He says he travels a hundred miles in a hundred hours daily. The way he does it is this:—He undertakes to serve the subscribers of one of the morning dailies, he just goes to the office and gets as many papers as he can carry, and leaves them at the houses of the respective subscribers; he then gets more, and does the same with other subscribers, until they are all served. He then starts to collect the money for the papers—and here is where his severest training begins. He walks up and down the streets, and up and down the door-steps of every subscriber, and finds that the party who pays the bills is either not out of bed or is gone to his store. After ascertaining that fact from five hundred and forty (the extent of his list), he goes to their places of business, when they are generally out, will be in soon: he is asked to call again in half an hour. Of course he is unable to repeat all of the calls in a half hour. So he goes over the course throughout the whole day, and at night he eats his supper, consisting of fried ham, eggs, and coffee, when he lays down and goes to sleep anywhere. This course of training for a few days, he told us, would enable him to "paddle his own canoe" under any circumstances, and for muscular exercise had no equal.

On the morning of the race we looked through the smoked glass of our bedroom window, and discovered by the black streaks on it that it was raining. This we thought would postpone the performance, for although water is very essential for the sport, yet it must be on the outside of their boats, not inside; we, however, found the crowd at the river, and at their headquarters found the "boys." Brown's boat is one of the most perfect things of the kind ever constructed. It is made from a long elder stick, 120 feet long and 1½ inches beam: the pith was blowed out and a needle is in each end to keep it sharp. He handles a forty-eight foot oar and twenty-one foot outriggers. She weighs 14 scr. 3 drs., apothecaries' weight. The prescription for her weight was carefully compounded by Elliott Greenpoint, Long Island. Hamill's shell, we were told, is also a perfect beauty, and is made of a shell bark.

The start was most startling; the boats fairly jumped out of the water, and the people who lined the shores fairly jumped into it. There must have been fifty thousand people lining the shores, but the rain shrunk the lining so that there seemed to be abundance of room for more. They soon left

THE CITY

in the distance, (where we think it ought to be left, although it soots a great many people), and they pulled away for the buoy. On their attempt to round the buoy, they signally failed, as the buoy was of such irregular form that it could not be rounded; so they rowed away from it as fast as possible. Occasionally the rowers would be given a word of advice from the judges, but the boats being so frail, and already over-loaded, it was feared by their occupants that too much advice would swamp them. Brown and Hamill now began a series of "polkaing" on the river; first Brown and then Hamill would "cross sides and up the middle" with wonderful skill. This coquetting was carried on until Hamill's judges said that Brown was "fouling" him, which so disgusted Hamill, and made him so sick of the thing, that he threw up everything, including his oars, and said that, though he was a sportsman and fond of sport, his boat was not a fouling piece, and he was not going to bring down his game by running it down. Brown kept on pulling until he arrived at the place of starting, with Hamill nowhere in [illegible] was that Hamill had not noticed the stake boat and was still rowing down the river, and was now somewhere near Cincinnati, as when last seen he was going very fast in that direction. In about twenty minutes, however, Hamill was seen coming in slowly under double-reefed outriggers, and with his feathers, which he had used for feathering his oar, considerably drooping. Cheer after cheer greeted him as he drew near the bridge by his friends, so overjoyed were they to think that he had arrived safe after such a delayed voyage. The Portlander landed a little below, and went immediately up to the referee's house to get the *stakes*, as he felt very hungry for them. His exercise on the river had wetted his appetite as well as his clothes. While waiting there Hamill also came in, looking a little hungry and exhausted, and claimed

A "FOUL" OF THE REFEREE,

which was resisted by Brown, who thought it was not fair, considering he had worked as hard as Hamill; but the referee, like the wise fox, concluded to settle the difference between the roosters by keeping it himself.

Though it had stormed in the morning, it was nothing compared with the storm that was now raised, accompanied with strong indications of a heavy blow, but the clouds were dispelled by our shining countenance breaking in upon their councils, and we agreed ourselves to hold the stakes without charge, even if it was never settled any further. This offer of such unprecedented benevolence caused a burst of laughter and good feeling among all hands, and Brown started for the East, while Hamill and the rest of us remained to examine into the merits of their claims, and to discuss the question of employing a Claim Agent who has experience in Sailors' claims, to lend his hand to secure a settlement.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the President.

A gentleman read a report from the Special Committee relative to altering some of the Canons of the Church.

Another gentleman said he would like to hear the report before any of the Canons were altered; that perhaps the report was loud enough without making such an extensive alteration.

The gentleman replied that the report was not allowed one under the circumstances.

The President said that, as they should take the muzzle off the ox that treadeth out the grain, so he thought the muzzle should be removed from the Canons if it hinders their efficiency. (Suppressed laughter.)

The Committee on the Church Almanac reported a change in the Marriage Ceremony, that they thought necessary to the growing requirements of the age. The alteration was but slight, and with the permission of the Convention they would read the change proposed, and the Convention could debate it to-morrow. The Chairman of the Committee then read the following:—"As the minister takes the ring he will say, 'Will you take this brown-stone front, this carriage and span, these diamonds, for thy wedded husband?' And the bride shall say 'Yes.' Turning to the bridegroom, he will say, 'Do you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high waterfall of foreign hair, these affectated accomplishments, and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife?' And the man shall answer audibly, 'Yes.' And the minister shall say, 'What Mammon has joined together, let the next best man or woman run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder.'"

It was moved that the report of the Almanac Committee be postponed for one week, to allow the members to communicate with their parishes.

No other business being before the Convention, they adjourned.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstuam] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15]

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 5 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27 tuthp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Pinkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) were it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out, requiring copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Cammercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANES, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of H. W. DUCACHET, D. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the first account of ANN D DUCACHET and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Executors under the last will and testament of Rev. H. W. Ducachet, D. D., deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 3d, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edward Shippen, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets in the City of Philadelphia. 5 21 tuths4t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 3m

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Colismore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 19 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK FOR MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN, BOOK-KEEPERS, ENTRY CLERKS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING.

THE

CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL,

CONTAINING

Rapid Methods of Calculation in actual use among business men, some of which are now published for the first time, including New Methods of Averaging Accounts, Bankers' Rules for Computing Exchange, Finding the Value of United States Bonds in Europe, Merchants' and Bankers' Interest Accounts, Domestic and Foreign Invoices; the new Decimal System recently adopted by the Boards of Trade throughout the country; the Gains and Losses on Invoices; the French Metric System; Stock transactions; Calculations used in particular branches of business, etc. etc, Also,

FORMS OF BUSINESS PAPERS,

accompanied by Explanations of their nature and use, a full variety; Promissory Notes, negotiable and non negotiable; Accommodation Notes, Collateral Notes, Joint and Several Notes, Judgment Notes, Checks, Certificates of Deposit, Receipts, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Accounts Sales, Accounts Current, Foreign Invoices, Mercantile Letters, Certificates of Stock, Scrip Dividends, Instalment Receipts, Exchequer Bills, etc.

NUMEROUS COMMERCIAL TABLES.

Gold Premium Table, Importer's Advance Table, Stock Interest Table, Sterling Exchange Tables, Foreign Moneys, Weights and Measures, Coins of the United States, their weight, fineness, value, etc., Table showing the time when money will double itself at compound interest, etc.

VALUABLE BUSINESS INFORMATION.

Payments and Legal Tender, Book Accounts, United States Debt, Description of United States Government Bonds, Treasury Regulations relating to Bonds and places of payment of interest; the Stock Exchange, Brokers' Terms, Stock Quotations, etc; Dealing with Banks, Description of different denominations of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, Rules for Detecting Counterfeits, Foreign Importations, Indorsements, Acceptances, Agency, Contracts, Long and Short Credits, Marking Goods, etc. etc.

This book has received the highest commendations from teachers and business men.

Every young man preparing for business, and every counting-house, should have a copy. Price, $1·25, For sale by

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
Office of Crittenden's Commercial College,
5 15 ws4 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

LUMBER.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to B. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut OFFER IN THE HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, 2000 FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN, AT $1·75. CHESNUT STREET. No. 1101

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Piain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls etc. 4 13 mwfsurp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [6 11p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 3 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [3 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 8 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye,"
"Robin Adair,"
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother,"
"The Last Rose of Summer,"
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
5 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 16]

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

ST. AUGUSTINE'S DAY.

The 26th of May, which falls on to-morrow, is set apart in the calendar as sacred to the memory of St. Augustine, the celebrated Apostle of England, who is said to have died on that day, about the year A. D. 605. In the latter part of the sixth century, when Gregory the Great was Pope of Rome, the old Convent of St. Andrew, which stands on the Cœlian Mount, just in the rear of the Coliseum, was presided over by a pious man named Augustine. Pope Gregory selected him and forty other monks belonging to this convent, to carry the gospel into the island of Britain. About this time, Ethelbert, the heathen King of Kent, had married a Christian princess named Bertha, the daughter of Caribert, King of Paris. She took with her to Britain a French bishop as her chaplain, and was permitted the free exercise of her religion in a small chapel outside of Canterbury.

Augustine and his fellow-missionaries landed on the island of Thanet, but the date of this important event has not been preserved, although the old monkish historians assert that it was on the very day that Mahomet first saw the light. The island of Thanet was at that time separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea, and there Augustine remained for some time, at the request of the king, who feared the good monk might seduce him into a profession of Christianity through the agency of the black art. An interview between the monk and the king was soon arranged, and resulted in the former being permitted to commence his missionary labors on the mainland. Augustine with his followers then marched in solemn procession to Canterbury, where they took up their residence. As they went on their way, they carried before them a large silver cross and a banner containing a representation of the Saviour, singing also one of the still famous Gregorian chants.

Augustine commenced his labors at once, and with such success that he baptised King Ethelbert on the following Whit Sunday, June 2, A. D. 597. The example of the king was soon followed by the lesser chieftains and the common people, and on the succeeding Christmas it is said that ten thousand of the Saxons were baptised near Sheerness.

The great work of evangelizing England was thus fairly inaugurated. Subsequently, Augustine is said to have visited Wales and Yorkshire, and after some years passed in zealous preaching to the Pagan islanders, he is reported to have died on the 26th of May, but in what particular year is now a matter of doubt. It was eminently proper that after his death he should have been elevated to the dignity of sainthood.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY LORD STANLEY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th instant, the question of the Conference was brought up by Mr. Labouchere, who asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of her Majesty's Government considering it advisable to join in any European guarantee with regard to the neutrality or the future political position of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, before the country was committed to any such guarantee the nature of the obligations in which it might involve us would be explained, and the House be given an opportunity to express an opinion upon the expediency of undertaking them.

Lord Stanley—The best answer I can give to the question of the honorable member is that the Conference now assembled in London met this morning, and although I do not think it consistent with my duty to state in any detail what took place between the representatives of the various powers, I may say that substantially an arrangement had been come to —(cheers)—and that little formal business remains to be transacted. Ten days ago, in answer to a question from my honorable friend behind me, I ventured to express a hope that the Luxembourg question, which was then disturbing Europe, was in a fair way of being brought to an amicable termination, and I believe I am not too sanguine when I say that the hope I then expressed is practically realized. (Loud cheers.) I think I may congratulate the House —and I may, also, congratulate the country—that the good sense and moderation of the parties primarily interested in this dispute, combined with the good sense and moderation of the neutral powers associated with them in this Conference, have resulted in averting the unspeakable calamity of a European war, which a few days ago appeared to be imminent. (Hear, hear.) As to the part which her Majesty's Government has taken in these arrangements, I may say that we have acted in accordance with the constitutional usage of the country—upon our responsibility as advisers of the Crown. We have exercised that responsibility whenever the necessities of the case required that we should exercise it, and from the vindication of our acts in that respect, if such vindication be necessary, neither I nor my colleagues in any way desire to shrink. (Hear.) I never wish to make a mystery of matters with which I am officially connected, or keep secrets from the knowledge of the House unnecessarily; but the present case was so urgent that it was absolutely necessary that some reserve should be exercised. Every week the urgency of the case increased, and every week we were told the chances of war became more imminent. It is obvious, then, that the postponement of negotiations might have led to most dangerous complications, and I felt I could not take upon myself singly to postpone negotiations for an indefinite period, because delay might not have led to a settlement desired by all parties alike. Now, with regard to the question of guarantee, I am not surprised, and certainly am not sorry, that there should be a strong feeling of susceptibility in this House with respect to the subject of guarantees. But, as to this particular question, I take it for granted that the House is aware that England, in common with the rest of the signatories to the Treaty of 1839, actually guaranteed the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the King of Holland in the most full, absolute and unqualified manner. That is an engagement which we at the present day did not make, and all that we have done is simply to adapt that engagement to the changed circumstances of the times, and to the position of the Grand Duchy consequent upon the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation. In doing this we have not incurred any fresh responsibility; we have rather limited and defined it; indeed, I should think we have narrowed the responsibility which formerly rested upon this country in connection with Luxembourg, whatever the amount of that responsibility may have been. This, however, is a matter which I shall be prepared to introduce to the House at some future time, if any discussion upon it is desired; but it is obviously a matter which I cannot enter into within the limits of an answer to a question. I can only express a hope that negotiations will in a few days have so far advanced that I shall be able to lay upon the table of the House all papers relating to the subject. (Loud and continued applause.)

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1221 HARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu]

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

I. V. HELMOLD'S

Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

FINANCIAL

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,

DREXEL & CO.,

5 31m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

2413 No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

2 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

May 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys, and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also Women's, Misses, and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of desirable goods, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 23 3t

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,

May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases of men's, boys and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses, and children's wear. [5 21 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

May 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.

An invoice of Paris fancy dress goods, embracing many of the newest styles of rich goods, just landed.

500 CARTONS PARIS RIBBONS.

Including rich fancy styles, plain and mousseline goods, in all the newest and most desirable styles and shades.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Full lines of ½ and ¾ plain and hemstitched linen cambric handkerchiefs. [14

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 21 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

May 28, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1100 packages boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 22 3t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,

May 30, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [5 24 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CONTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

May 31, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Venetian, superfine and fine Ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 5 25 5t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEER No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Friday, May 31,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include:—

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, 7 acres at Olney, Twenty-second Ward, lately the residence of Dr. William Camac. Large stone house, 20 rooms, stabling, tenant house, 2 green houses, bowling alley, etc. Grounds beautifully laid out and planted with elegant shrubbery.

LARGE AND VALUABLE TRIANGULAR LOT, Passyunk road and Twelfth street, 118 feet 11¼ inches on Passyunk road, 174 feet 3 inches on Twelfth street.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, S. Broad street, below McKean street, 40 feet by 265 feet to a 50 feet street.

LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner of Ninth and McKean streets, 96 feet on Ninth street, 146 feet 6 inches on McKean st. [5 25 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

Sale No. 1305 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.

E. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1305 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, previous to removal to his new store, No. 1323 Arch street, in November next, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, May 28 and 29, at 10 o'clk, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 20 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINENS AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,

May 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. 5 23 3t

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. F. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles | B. Rowland, Jr. | Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 13m

CALEB PEIRCE,

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Manuta, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

May 28, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

MARKET STREET, Nos. 1910, 1912, and 1914—Valuable Business Property, 42 feet front, 176 feet deep.

MARKET STREET, No. 116—Valuable Tavern and Dwelling.

CYPRESS STREET, No. 306—Genteel Dwelling.

SPRUCE STREET, No. 716—Elegant Residence, Stable, and Coach House, and large Lot.

LOMBARD STREET, No. 1635—Two three-story Brick Dwellings.

GERMAN STREET, No. 221—Genteel Dwelling.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, at Pleasantville—Valuable Farm, 95 acres.

GROUND RENTS—$28, $28, $15, $36, $22, $60.

CITY PROPERTY.

RACE STREET, No. 431—One three-story Brick Dwelling.

RICHARDSON'S COURT (adjoining the above)—Four Brick Dwellings.

CHESNUT STREET, N. W. corner Twenty-third—Large and valuable Lots.

SOUTH STREET, S. E. corner Carbon, Fourth Ward—Desirable Lot.

FRONT STREET, above Noble—Two-and-a-half story Brick Building, and two-and-a-half story Frame Building.

CHRISTIAN STREET, between Ninth and Tenth—Very desirable Lots.

For full particulars see Pamphlet Catalogues and Plans at the Auction Rooms. [5 24 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE VELVET CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

27st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford avenue, Mantua, handsome walnut and green plush drawing-room suit, handsome walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; two suits cottage furniture, superior sewing machine, by Ladd & Webster; mantel clock, fine velvet carpets, oil cloths, two very superior spring mattresses, china and glassware, etc. [5 24 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOFORTE, FINE ENGRAVINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE CURTAINS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 South Eighteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [5 24 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Afternoon,

28th instant, at 2 o'clock, at No. 553 North Eleventh street, by catalogue, the handsome furniture. [5 24 3t

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "Moyamensing Hall" property, containing in front on Christian street about 160 feet, and in depth 177 feet. It will be divided into smaller lots, and sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. [5 3 4 11 15 18 22 25 27

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes
240,000 " Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 1 inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, ¾ inch thick.
421,468 " Pine Scantling, 3x7, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, 5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quarterm'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1867.

Will be offered at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Major W. F. Johnson, C. S. V., on

TUESDAY, the 28th inst.,

About 48,000 pounds Roasted and ground Rye,
About 20,000 pounds of Hard Bread,
10 Hides and 2 barrels Tallow,
Picks,
Shovels,
1 Double Range and Fixtures,
3 large Iron Caldrons,
Tin Cups,
Plates,
Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Salt Sacks,
Cant Hooks,
Bread Troughs,
Empty Barrels,
Tables,
Etc., etc., etc.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz.:—

About 7000 pounds of Corn Meal,
225 pounds of Hominy,
100 pounds of Cod Fish
A small lot of Salt Meat,
Ham, Split Peas, etc.

5 23 4t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

FLORIST

AND

PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS.

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 25 tf

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,

will include—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.

WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 81 feet front.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 316 South Tenth street.

CHESNUT STREET, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Fortieth street, north side.

SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 905 Fairfax place—Five brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 130 feet.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 King, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.

Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.

Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.

Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62 50.

Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $32 each.

Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $69 each, one of $81, and one of $84. [5 23 9t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS', Auctioneers.

On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following properties viz:—

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.

All those four certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, with two-story back buildings, together with the lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 170 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lots each containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124 66-100 each.

Clear of all incumbrance.

5 18 s3t J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, CHESNUT Street, east of Fortieth street, West Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that handsome three-story Brick Residence with double Back Buildings, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the northerly side of Chesnut street, at the distance of 110 feet eastwardly from Fortieth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Chesnut street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 140 feet to a four-feet wide alley. Has Parlor, Library, Dining Room, and Kitchen on the first floor, and is built and finished throughout in the best manner, with extra conveniences, handsome Mantels, etc. Immediate possession given.

Clear of all incumbrance.

5 25s2t J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

ELEVEN DWELLINGS, FAIRFAX PLACE, No. 905 S. FIFTH Street.

On MONDAY, June 3d, 1867, will be sold at public sale at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

The court of houses known as "Fairfax Place," on the east side of Fifth street, below Christian street, consisting of seven two-story brick and four two-story frame houses, upon lots of ground beginning forty feet south of Christian street; containing on said Fifth street 42 feet more or less, and extending in depth on the north side 135 feet, more or less, and on the south side 124 feet 8 inches, more or less.

Clear of all incumbrance, except an annual ground rent of eighteen shillings, Pennsylvania currency ($2 40), payable to the Swedes' Church. The property is sold to close an estate, and offers a good opportunity for profitable investment.

5 25s2t J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED!

THE CITY TICKET OFFICE

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

TO THE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 6t

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

$1000. $1000.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, viz.:—

350 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.

4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED.

10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED.

Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned against purchasing or dressing the above mentioned goods.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS additions will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

A. K. & F. K. WOHRATH, 5 20 6t NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

COLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 400 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 2m PHILADELPHIA

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET. 5 20 1m

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

GENERAL SICKLES' ORDER FORBIDDING THE DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS FROM GRAIN.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20, 1867.—It appears from sundry petitions and official representations that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the requirements of the law are observed in any of these establishments; that the officers of the Internal Revenue service, while endeavoring to assess and collect the whisky tax, are frequently treated with disrespect, and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil Courts, and violations of the Internal Revenue laws indisputably proved, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the Government is, besides, defrauded of a large amount of revenue; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; and furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder, and crime; therefore; in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commanding General, it is ordered that—

I. The distillation or manufacture of whisky or other spirits from grain is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still or other apparatus for this purpose will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the revenue laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premises or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal composed of the commanding officer of the post and two officers of the army next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified, and the post commander will hear and determine the case.

II. The penalties, punishments, and forfeitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing whisky or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws, will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals hereby authorized.

III. No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeiture of stills, liquor, or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty, will be carried into effect until reported to these headquarters and approved by the Commanding General.

IV. All troops of the United States, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, Police, and others in authority are required, and all citizens are solicited, to be vigilant in detecting and prompt in giving information of the violation of these orders. Commanding officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

Official—ALEXANDER MOORE, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

PRODUCTION AND USE OF GOLD.

Some recent writers of eminence claim that gold is depreciating in its intrinsic value in consequence of the vast supplies which have been poured into the world's markets from this country since the California discoveries, and from the exhaustless mines of Australia since 1849. For the century from 1750 to 1850 the annual product of gold and silver from all the mines of the world is put down at but $33,000,000. Now the annual product is reported to be more than $200,000,000. According to the recent report of Mr. J. Ross Browne, United States Treasury Agent, commissioned last year to examine the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, more than one-half of this total, say $106,000,000, is produced from the Pacific slope of our country, which is a sum more than four times as great as the total product of the world thirty years ago. He gives the product of gold and silver in this region for 1866 as follows:—California, $25,000,000; Montana, $18,000,000; Idaho, $17,000,000; Colorado, $17,000,000; Nevada, $16,000,000; Oregon, $8,000,000; other sources, $5,000,000—total, $106,000,000. Mr. Garnett, formerly employed in the Government Mint at San Francisco, says that the mines of the State of California and the adjacent territories have, for the past seventeen years, produced an average of $60,000,000 per annum, or an aggregate of $1,000,000,000 of bullion; and yet so unremunerative are mining operations, as a whole, that it would be difficult to-day to find in that State one man for each $100,000,000 who has grown rich by working the mines. This, however, he attributes to taxation and mining restrictions, which are receiving attention at the hands of the Government. But while the annual product of precious metals is so great, the exportation also of gold and silver from the United States is very large, in exchange for the luxuries of Europe and Asia. That a country, however, which produces an article superabundantly should export it freely is natural, and is generally a healthy and desirable result. Yet in the matter of gold, we may, by our indulgences, send it abroad, under present circumstances, to an excessive degree. We are looking forward, and hoping again to bring our financial condition to the specie basis, and the indulgence of extravagance is not the way to do it. In most mining countries it is necessary to export the mineral products in order to purchase the necessaries of life, but this is not the case here. California is becoming as famous for its wholesale exportation of flour, grain, and wine as for its unprecedented production and export of gold. She not only sends great quantities to the Atlantic ports of this country, but to Europe and to China and Japan direct. In the Rocky Mountain region, also, irrigation is securing abundant crops, and Colorado is not only supplying itself, but is helping Montana, which in time will subsist itself. It is therefore evident that actual want does not influence this tide of gold from our own coffers, where, with our present redundant paper currency, it is so much needed to keep life in the commercial and business pursuits of the nation. It would seem that we are quite as ready to create artificial tastes and crave the luxuries of the Old World as they are to gratify them and supply us. But Mr. Garnett, in his letter recently transmitted to Congress, suggests the mint regulations as a greater cause for the outflow of precious metals, which is much more easily corrected than curbing the luxurious tastes of the people. He contends that the "charges upon the recoinage of foreign currency, and exorbitant refining and revenue charges upon foreign and domestic bullion, deter the one from seeking our markets, and compel our own to seek the cheaper markets of other nations, or, rather, where the smaller charges make its commercial value greater than its minting value at home." In aiming to render the mint and its branches self-sustaining, we have subjected the owners of bullion to exactions unknown in other countries. The subject is worthy of careful investigation.—*Baltimore Sun.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION will assemble in this city May 28, 1867.

Arrangements have been made with all the principal Railroads to carry delegates at half fare.

It is expected that a large number of delegates, from all parts of the State, will be present.

The Convention will hold its sessions in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock.

In the evening, by invitation of the Committee, the delegates will attend the Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, to be held in the American Academy of Music.

WILLIAM GETTY,
A. MARTIN,
HENRY C. POLLOCK,
GEORGE COOKMAN, } Committee.

P. S.—The public are cordially invited to attend the meetings of this Convention. 5 22 4t

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—An adjourned Meeting of Teachers (Ladies specially invited) will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, 25th instant, in the M. E. CHAPEL, BROAD Street, below Arch, to make final arrangements for the meeting of the Convention. A full attendance is particularly desired.

5 24 2t HENRY C. POLLOCK, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—HALL, No. 1210 CHESNUT ST.—Regular Monthly Meeting next MONDAY Night, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Essay by Rev. DANIEL MARCH, D. D.—Subject "Duty."

Question for discussion—"What can be done to reach the thousands of young men who nightly stroll our streets and frequent the theatres, concert saloons, etc. etc.?"

An election for Delegates to the Twelfth International Convention, to meet in Montreal June 19, will take place.

All are invited to attend.

BIBLE LESSONS FROM THE BOOK of Nature. No. 6. "Behold the Fowls of the Air," will be the subject of the sermon To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce street. All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—At the Anniversary of this Society in TUESDAY EVENING next, at the Academy of Music, addresses may be expected from Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Rev. JOHN E COOKMAN, and Rev. A. A WILLITTS, D. D., and the singing by some 600 Sunday School Scholars, under the direction of Mr. John M. Evans. [5 23 2t

Exercises to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Divine Service in the French language every Sunday Morning at half-past 10 o'clock, by Rev. Joseer, from France. The Sunday School takes place after the Morning service is over, where about forty children are present. This Church was opened by Rev. E. Fargues, in September, 1866, and continued exercise without interruption. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE SMILEY WILL preach in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow Afternoon at 5½ o'clock. In the evening the third of the series of Children's Meetings will be held. Exercises by the children of the Sabbath School, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL preach in his Church, corner BROAD and BROWN Streets, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject: "The Nobleness of Christian Serving." A collection will be taken to aid the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY in taking care of the sick under its care. THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. FRANCIS HEYL, Jr., under appointment as Missionary to India, will preach to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A, M, and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—On Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., the Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach a sermon on "The Church, its Foundation, Builders and Materials." Service also at a quarter before 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below SIXTH, will be celebrated To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Addresses from Rev. W. C. BURT and Hon. JAMES POLLOCK.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES J. LITTLE; and at 8 P. M. by Rev. JAMES M. CROWELL, D. D. Strangers made welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW MARKET Street, above Poplar.—At the services To-morrow, 26th instant, commencing in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7¾, Collections will be taken for the poor of the South.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—Sabbath School Anniversary, Sunday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. Gates, Rev. N. M. Price, and the Hon. J. Ross Snowden and George C. Thompson, with Singing by the School.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, CORNER TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—This Church will be open for Divine service To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, the 26th inst. The afternoon service will be omitted.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth. Sermon in the morning by Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D. Subject: "Seeing God." Afternoon—52d anniversary of Sunday Schools. Evening, no service.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SEVENTH Street near Arch. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and at 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E R. BEADLE

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. Dr. CATTELL, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above GREEN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. KENNARD, to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

THE GOSPEL ALWAYS FREE. UNION M. E CHURCH, Rev. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M. Rev. ADAM WALLACE at 8 P. M. Seats all free; come and welcome.

FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSION, Eglise de Christ, No. 1009 CHESNUT Street.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and quarter to 8 P. M. All are invited.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE W. SMILEY, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—Divine service may be expected To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. A. C. JUDSON, at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

REV. DR. NADAL AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 10½ and 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 119 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

FOR TRANSPORTATION TO MILITARY Asylum at Augusta, Maine, apply at

No. 243 S. THIRD Street,

on this and Monday morning, from 9 to 12 A. M.

JAY COOKE,
5 25 2t Manager.

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR.—The Ladies having Tables will meet at the NEW HALL, with their Aids, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock, prepared to furnish and arrange their Tables. 5 24 2t

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR.—The Ladies' Executive Committee will meet at the NEW HALL, on MONDAY, May 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 24 2t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The services connected with the Forty-third Anniversary of The American Sunday School Union, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission may be had, gratuitously, on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY next, at 9½ A. M. 5 22 5t

MARK THIS! UPON THE CONDITION of the stomach and its near allies, the liver and the bowels, depend physical health and clearness of intellect. If these organs are inactive or in a state of irritation, the toning, regulating, soothing influence of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is urgently required. [5 21 tuths3d4p

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilet e table should be without the Ointment.

Sold by all Druggists. 5 24 fsmf4t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p1f

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms. No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
4 23 4p

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 24 p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.

The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled Grand Pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art.

W. H. DUTTON,

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 4 stuthtf ENTRANCE, ART GALLERY.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 23] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!

AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuth[4p

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4 25 tuths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

A. W. FABER'S

CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

MOSS & CO.,

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 mw 3rp Philadelphia.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 5 24 1m

No. 111

NORTH FOURTH STREET.

SMALL DRUG STOCK AND SHELVING FOR sale very low. Address M., No. 161 CUMBERLAND Street. 1t*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 31p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased.....$25 00
" " " $30 00
" rich chased.....$35 00
" " " $45 00
" very handsome.....$37 00
" very rich and medallions.....$40 00
" " " " $45 00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $8 00 to $16 00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 8m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

NOW OPENING

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

An Elegant Assortment

OF

SILVER

FOR BRIDAL AND

4 13 smw2mrp] GENERAL PRESENTATIONS.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [2 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To. No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINE.

500 CASES

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,

Our Own Importation and Bottling,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 fmths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [5 30 stuth3mrp

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 15 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

5 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 15 3m4

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,

No. 6 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET

The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m4p

MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL,

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity*.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite*.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits*.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa*.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart*.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough*.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep*.—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation*.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting*.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking*.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 tu3m4